

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

HER. FORECAST - PARIS
72-80 (19-12). Tomorrow
Temp. 64-85 (18-12). Low
Temp. 60-67 (16-11). To-
morrow's temp. 61-75.
Moderate. B.O.M.E. Sunny.
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp.
64-75 (18-15).
WEATHER - PAGE 3

Austria	8.5	Lebanon	10.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0
Denmark	10.0	Netherlands	10.0
France	10.0	Norway	10.0
Germany	10.0	Portugal	10.0
Greece	10.0	Spain	10.0
India	10.0	Sweden	10.0
Iran	10.0	Switzerland	10.0
Italy	10.0	Turkey	10.0
Japan	10.0	U.S. Military	10.0
Korea	10.0	Yugoslavia	10.0

Main Sending 60 Soldiers to t IRA Terror

By Bernard Weinraub
July 27 (NYT).—The British government, in a major move to counter the Irish Republican Army, is sending 60 more soldiers to Ulster today. The move is part of a long-term campaign in the province. It was the biggest single deployment of British troops in Ulster, and brings the total to a record 21,000. A defense spokesman said: "Following Moody Friday the secretary of state for Northern Ireland (William Whitelaw) said today that the British government has decided that very real and determined action must be taken against those responsible. The extra units are required to enable this policy to be carried out."

n Faces Strike ockers

1 File Shun
Union Chiefs
ard D. Nossiter

July 27 (WP).—British union leaders today shunned a meeting of the Trades Union Congress in London, protesting the government's move to send more troops to Ulster. The union leaders, including Arthur Scargill of the National Union of Maritime Workers, said the government's action was a "provocation" and a "challenge" to the workers. They called for a general strike in support of the IRA. The government, however, has rejected the union's demands and has insisted on the deployment of troops.

ne time, the Trades Union Congress, the nation's labor alliance, planned for Monday a strike call had been issued. The union leaders, however, were divided on the issue. Some, like Scargill, were in favor of a strike, while others, like the General Secretary, were opposed. The union leaders' decision to shun the meeting was seen as a major setback for the government's efforts to bring peace to Ulster.

Rejecting Israeli Bid for Direct Talks

July 27 (UPI).—President Sadat tonight rejected Israel's call for direct talks between the two nations. In a speech to the Egyptian parliament, Sadat said that Egypt was not prepared to negotiate with Israel until it had withdrawn its forces from the Sinai Peninsula. He said that Egypt was committed to the principle of "land for peace" and that it would not accept any proposal that would require it to give up territory in exchange for peace. He also said that Egypt was not interested in a "cease-fire" but in a "peace agreement."

dat Says Egypt Prepares for New War

July 27 (UPI).—President Sadat tonight said that Egypt was preparing for a new war with Israel. He said that Egypt was not interested in a "cease-fire" but in a "peace agreement" that would require Israel to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Peninsula. He said that Egypt was committed to the principle of "land for peace" and that it would not accept any proposal that would require it to give up territory in exchange for peace. He also said that Egypt was not interested in a "cease-fire" but in a "peace agreement."



DANCE-STEP—Costumed vice-presidential candidate Thomas Eagleton joining in traditional bamboo dance outside a Filipino artifact exhibit in Honolulu yesterday.

Calls Arrest Report 'a Damnable Lie'

From Wire Dispatches
HONOLULU, July 27.—Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton today labeled as "a damnable lie" a report by columnist Jack Anderson that he had been arrested by the Missouri police on charges of drunken and reckless driving.

Eagleton Denies Drunken Driving

Sen. Eagleton said today that he had no recollection of the incident and that the report was a "damnable lie." He said that he had been driving home from a social gathering and that he was not drunk. He also said that he had never been arrested by the Missouri police. The report by Anderson, however, had caused a major scandal and had led to a series of investigations into Eagleton's conduct.

But June Trade Deficit Is Large

WASHINGTON, July 27 (WP).—The Commerce Department said today that its index of leading economic indicators continued to point upward last month, an indication that the recovery is not slackening off.

Continued Recovery in U.S.

Seen in Economic Indicators
By Peter Milius

The Commerce Department said today that its composite index of leading indicators went up one-half of 1 percent for June, and that in May the index actually went up 1.4 percent rather than the 1.1 percent reported a month ago. The 12 leading indicators that go into the index are supposed to forecast economic ups and downs. Only eight of the 12 are available for the preliminary calculation each month.

Rockefeller to Make Nomination of Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 27 (Reuters).—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller will nominate President Nixon to run for a second term at the Republican National Convention opening at Miami Beach on Aug. 21, the White House announced today.

Fischer Takes Eighth Game From Spassky

REYKJAVIK, July 27 (UPI).—U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer, playing before television for his "millions of fans" tonight, defeated Soviet challenger Boris Spassky in the eighth game of the world chess championship. The win put Fischer two points ahead of Spassky at a score of 5 to 3 in the 24-game, \$50,000 world match.

'Hypocritical Double Standard'

Nixon in Harsh Attack On Critics of Air War

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—President Nixon lashed out today at critics of his Vietnam policy and said that the North Vietnamese were promoting a "hypocritical double standard" in charging that U.S. planes were bombing dikes and dams. The chief executive delivered a spirited defense of U.S. policy in Vietnam at an impromptu news conference in his office. He said that the United States was applying great restraint—"we could finish off North Vietnam in an afternoon"—and that his policy was geared to gain a negotiated settlement.

Red Pressure on Hue

Saigon Units Quit Base And Quang Tri Citadel

By Malcolm W. Browne
SAIGON, July 27 (NYT).—Firebase Bastogne, an important strategic point in the south, was abandoned today by South Vietnamese forces in the face of intense Communist shelling and ground attacks. A Saigon spokesman reported today. The garrison force at Firebase Bastogne, 11 miles southwest of the ancient imperial capital, is normally one battalion—normally about 800 troops. The unit reportedly abandoned the base last night.

10 GIs Killed In Week; Most In Three Weeks

SAIGON, July 27 (UPI).—Ten Americans were killed and nine wounded in the Indochina war last week, the lowest overall U.S. casualty total since the beginning of the Communist offensive March 30, U.S. spokesmen said today. The 10 American deaths, however, marked the highest death toll in three weeks, while the number of wounded dropped to the lowest point since the week before Christmas, 1971.

Now Leading Five to Three

Fischer Takes Eighth Game From Spassky

that crowds gathered around him after a game, and he demanded a "clear path" to his waiting car. Spassky stood alone for some minutes and looked at the table. Then he picked up his water glass, drained it and slowly marched out. Spassky's defeat followed by a day his brilliant saving of a draw in the seventh game. "A Terrible Mistake" International masters watching the game saw the defeat coming. Argentine grand master Miguel Najdorf, dressed in a bright yellow suit and white tie began putting away the pieces from his board, on which he was following the game, after Spassky made his 19th move.

Notes on the Nomination Governor's Staff Checked nors of Eagleton's Illness

By William Greider

HER, S.D., July 27 (WP).—Thomas P. Eagleton was ed for vice-president by nocrats on July 13, even rumbled old guard of the sidered him to be a nce.

as young (43) and hand- an energetic freshman from a Midwestern state r), a Roman Catholic attractive family. It was it Sen. Eagleton had no- lose by running; even if orge McGovern lost badly presidential campaign, gleton was bound to bene- the national exposure. hat exposure has disrupt- e feelings because Sen. n has revealed that three his career he has under- sychiatric treatment. did a presidential candi- h considerable handicap self burdened with an-

Conflicting Answers
7 of the answers are not and some explanations are king, but this much is shed:

Sen. Eagleton did not "level" Sen. McGovern about his history until well after he lected as the nominee, and then when questions and forced the issue.

Sen. Eagleton did not provide Sen. McGovern with a full recital of stalls—including the use of a "shock treatment" until the day of his public are.

Sen. McGovern's staff mem- on the other hand, heard s circulating at the con- about Sen. Eagleton's al history, but after a y check, brushed them as unfounded. They pursued after more thoroughly fol- a tip five days after the ntion.

Why didn't Sen. Eagleton warn McGovern about his illness?

Discussion With Wife
his news conference Tues- Sen. Eagleton said he and wife, Barbara, discussed the son on their way to Florida. his name joined the list of al candidates for vice-

Sen. Eagleton said he had d Sen. McGovern if there were problems in his past that it to be discussed first. Sen. leton said there were none. n. McGovern now says, "I e with that." The periods of ous exhaustion between 1960 1966 are not relevant to Eagleton's present good h. Sen. McGovern feels.

Two Charges Heard
n. McGovern's staff first d rumors in Miami Beach. Sen. Eagleton had a history. oth psychiatric problems and holism, but Sen. Eagleton has mently denied the charge of holism.

Twenty-one members of the nizer organization were at a rty, sitting the list of es for vice-president. Sen. Eagleton's came up, someone ntioned the rumor of medical rking troubles. Gordon il. Sen. McGovern's executive stant, was assigned to check out, made some phone calls d found there was no sub- e to these rumors. He ed to people who know him l people who have covered l, including some St. Louis rapersmen, another said. ed Dutton, a McGovern poli- l adviser, said, "Given the time lts in Miami, there wasn't e to run an FBI check."

William Dougherty, the litten- t governor of South Dakota, d another adviser to Sen. obern, heard the same gossy d explained why such gossy d be dismissed so easily: "I've been in politics long ough to know you're under etty tough scrutiny. Any guy o's been elected U.S. senator, a figure he's been gone over etty carefully."

It is still not clear how much of is filtered through to Sen. obern. On the Monday after the con- ntion, Knight newspapers and raps others received anony- us phone calls that detailed

Sen. Eagleton's hospitalization. Reporters were sent to investigate.

The next day anonymous calls were made to two of Sen. McGovern's aides with the same message: perhaps from the same caller. Frank Mankiewicz, the candidate's national political director, and Gary Hart, the campaign manager, were vacationing in the Virgin Islands when the calls came.

Mr. Mankiewicz said, "He gave a very precise message to our secretaries with dates of hospitalization and treatment. It turned out, he said, that the dates were wrong but the hospital was right."

The staff of the two senators began a discussion of how serious the problem was and in the middle of the week Sen. McGovern talked by telephone to Sen. Eagleton.

Sen. McGovern's recollection of that conversation was: "We didn't know if it was serious enough to disclose it or not. Tom's judgment at the time I talked with him was that it was a needless complication that was a closed chapter in his life."

Visit From Reporter

On Sunday, however, the Knight newspapers' bureau chief in Washington flew to South Dakota and provided Mr. Mankiewicz with a brief memorandum on what reporters had established thus far, confirming the hospitalization. Robert Boyd, the Knight bureau chief, said Mr. Mankiewicz told him that the McGovern staff had only heard of the alcoholism rumor, which they had dismissed as unfounded.

Mr. Mankiewicz said, on the other hand, that "it had already been decided that Sen. Eagleton would make this public," before Mr. Boyd arrived.

The Knight reporting, Mr. Mankiewicz said, had many inaccuracies. "But they were getting there," he said. In addition, he said, there were others pursuing the story. "Time magazine and some less responsible."

Now that it is out, Sen. McGovern and his staff insist that the whole business may not do any lasting damage to the Democratic ticket.

"Tom Eagleton's been in the hospital three times and told us why," Sen. McGovern said. "We don't know that much about certain other public figures around the country. At least we're not hiding anything."

Some Papers in U.S. Advise Eagleton to Quit the Ticket

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP).—Many U.S. newspapers expressed praise yesterday for Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton's admission that he underwent psychiatric treatment in the 1960s, but some papers called on him to resign as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate.

The Baltimore Evening Sun said Sen. Eagleton "has been refreshingly candid, courageous and convincing in disclosing openly his three hospitalizations."

The paper added: "Perhaps the voting public has by now recognized that such passing afflictions are a most common occurrence and, like physical ailments, they can be treated and relegated to past medical history."

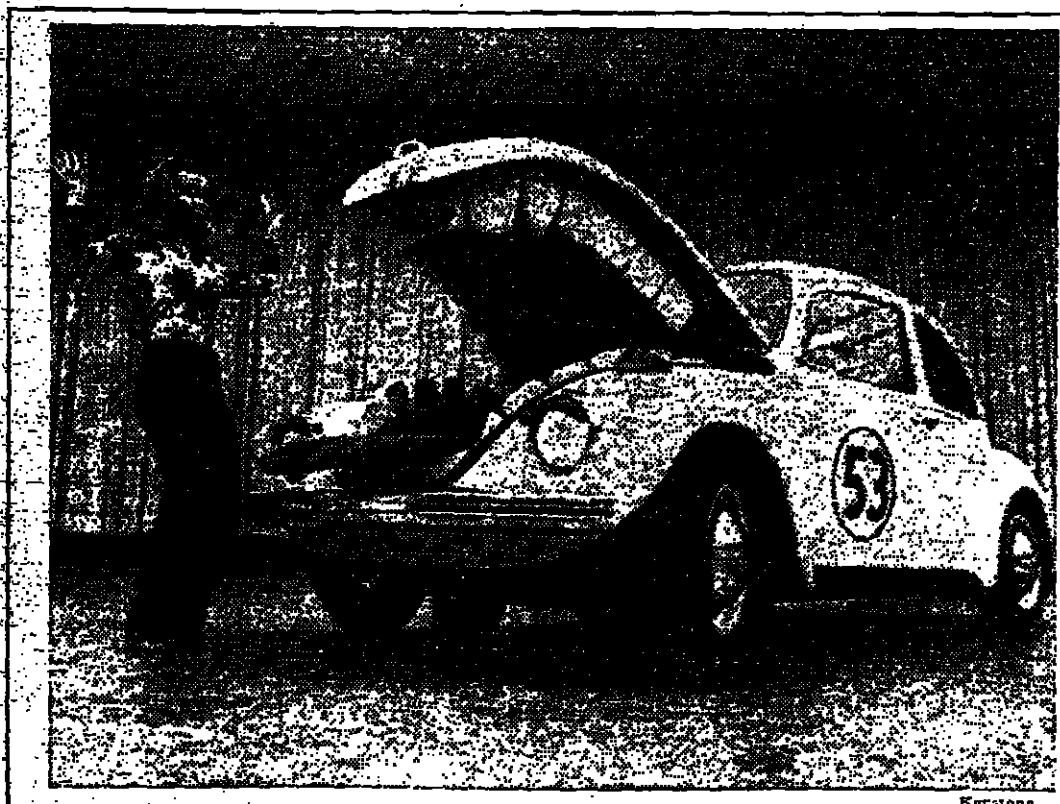
In contrast, the morning paper, the Sun, said, "Eagleton should promptly resign the nomination out of a sense of proper respect toward Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic party and, most important, the American people."

The Miami Herald found Sen. Eagleton "less than candid" in not telling Sen. McGovern, the presidential candidate, about his medical history before his nomination and said that Sen. McGovern "and the Democrats and Sen. Eagleton have ample cause to change their minds."

"We do not question that a man can recover from psychiatric problems, just as he can from broken bones," Sen. Eagleton has chosen to contend in an election and for an office where the demands are abnormal versions of the same pressures that hospitalized him," the Herald added.

The Washington Post, calling the situation "an enormous, probably crippling burden for Sen. McGovern's candidacy," added: "It is our judgment that the burden imposed by the presence of Sen. Eagleton on the ticket can only be removed by his withdrawal as a candidate."

The valid question of his fitness has been raised—one for which there is no available answer."



ROAD HOG—"Herbie," the Volkswagen featured in Walt Disney's film "Love Bug," will soon be seen again on the screens of the world in "Disney on Parade." Built at the company factory in Wolfsburg, this little miracle can do just about everything, such as turn on a dime, smile, stick out its tongue, roll its eyes and even bat its eyelashes. It does all this with no pollution: it runs on electricity.

Calls Anderson Charge 'a Damnable Lie'

Eagleton Denies Drunken-Driving Report

(Continued from Page 1)

six police arrest forms. Mr. Anderson said the photographs had been shown to the official by a Missouri state trooper.

A check of police records in Missouri by the Associated Press found four recorded traffic violations by Mr. Eagleton. The earliest went back 24 years, when he was 18 years old, and none involved drunken driving. No trace of the Anderson documents could be found.

A spokesman for Mr. Anderson said later that the source could not be identified but was "a high official in Missouri."

Confirmation Reported

The spokesman said the official "has confirmed to us that a Missouri policeman delivered to him some photographs of arrest records on Eagleton involving charges ranging from drunken driving and reckless driving down to speeding."

The spokesman also said that the columnist did not have the photographs and had not seen them

and that it was not certain whether the Missouri official still had the records.

Records of St. Louis city police, the assistant chief there said, list two speeding tickets for Mr. Eagleton, one when he was 18 and the second when he was 24.

He was also cited in 1962 for going 85 miles an hour in a 65-mile-an-hour zone near Fulton, Mo. Richard Radford, now a highway patrol lieutenant and the man who caught Mr. Eagleton, then Missouri's attorney general, through radar that evening, called it "just a simple speeding violation" when asked about it today.

The highway patrol termed minor Mr. Eagleton's involvement in a one-car accident on an icy detour Dec. 11, 1963, in Warren County, Mo. No one was injured and the investigating trooper's report noted that Mr. Eagleton "had not been drinking."

In Custer, S. D., before the Anderson charge was made, Sen. McGovern canceled a news conference that was expected to deal with the medical record of his running mate.

His press secretary, Richard Dougherty, said Sen. McGovern called off the meeting because he felt it would be pointless. has nothing further to add to

what has already been said about Sen. Eagleton."

In Washington yesterday, Mr. McGovern's campaign manager proposed that President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew join their Democratic challengers in making detailed disclosures about their personal health. The White House appeared intent on remaining aloof from the controversy over Sen. Eagleton's disclosure that he had been hospitalized three times for psychiatric treatment.

The proposal to have all four candidates make public their health histories was endorsed in principle by Dr. Arnold A. Hutschnecker, a New York psychotherapist whose relationship with Mr. Nixon in the 1950s never has been fully described.

Dr. Hutschnecker said that he would be willing to detail his treatment of Mr. Nixon—who was then the Vice-President—if Mr. Nixon gave his approval in writing.

In New York yesterday, two unions with a combined membership of 400,000 endorsed the Democratic ticket. They are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees.

U.S. Poll Shows GOP Voters Also Prefer Agnew

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI).—President Nixon's choice of Vice-President Agnew as his running mate on the 1972 ticket coincides with the views of the nation's Republican voters, as determined by a Gallup Poll survey completed before the President's recent announcement.

Mr. Agnew, however, has far from universal support among the rank-and-file of the party. When Republican voters were asked to select their preference from a list of eight men, only about four in 10 chose Mr. Agnew. Even on a two-way basis—when pitted against former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally—Mr. Agnew won only a bare majority.

Runners-up in the latest preferences was Mr. Connally, with 37 percent of the vote. Mr. Connally's political stock with GOP voters has grown dramatically during the last two or three months, despite the fact that he is still a Democrat.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan is in third place in the current survey, with 13 percent of the vote—down from his earlier showing in April, when he was second with 20 percent.

Support for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller also declined between surveys. Gov. Rockefeller is in fourth place in the latest survey, with 6 percent of the vote. In April, he had 14 percent.

Mrs. Eisenhower Tested

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).—Former U.S. First Lady Mamie Eisenhower was in Walter Reed Army Hospital yesterday for what was described as a routine periodic physical examination. The White House said Mrs. Eisenhower, 75, was expected to be in the hospital about three days.

Scott Ousted From U.S. Corps Of Astronauts in Stamp Deal

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, July 27 (AP).—Col. David R. Scott has been dismissed from the astronaut corps due to a scheme to make money from stamp covers smuggled to the moon and back.

Col. Scott, 40, was named technical assistant to the manager of the Apollo spacecraft program. But officials said yesterday that the job was offered only after it was determined that Col. Scott could be kicked out of the astronaut corps.

"It was decided he would be transferred from the astronaut office," a spokesman, Jack Riley, said. "He was offered this assignment and he accepted."

Asked if this meant that Col. Scott had no choice about remaining an astronaut, Mr. Riley said: "That's right."

Col. Scott was dismissed on the first anniversary of his Apollo-15 mission to the moon.

Officials said that he had no comment on the announcement.

Agency Reprimand

The action occurred 15 days after the space agency announced that Col. Scott and his Apollo-15 crewmates, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred Worden, were being reprimanded for carrying 400 unauthorized stamp covers to the moon and back. A West German stamp dealer sold 100 of the covers to collectors for \$1,500 each.

Rolling Stones Fete Jagger By Tossing Pies

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP).—The Rolling Stones completed a two-month tour of the United States at Madison Square Garden last night and celebrated lead singer Mick Jagger's 29th birthday with a cake and a spirited throwing of pies.

Jagger had speculated that he might take all his clothes off or "just go crazy on stage," but the sellout crowd of 20,000 was treated only to the sight of Jagger throwing rose petals, confetti falling from the ceiling and the wheeling of a cake onto the stage, all to the tune of "Happy Birthday."

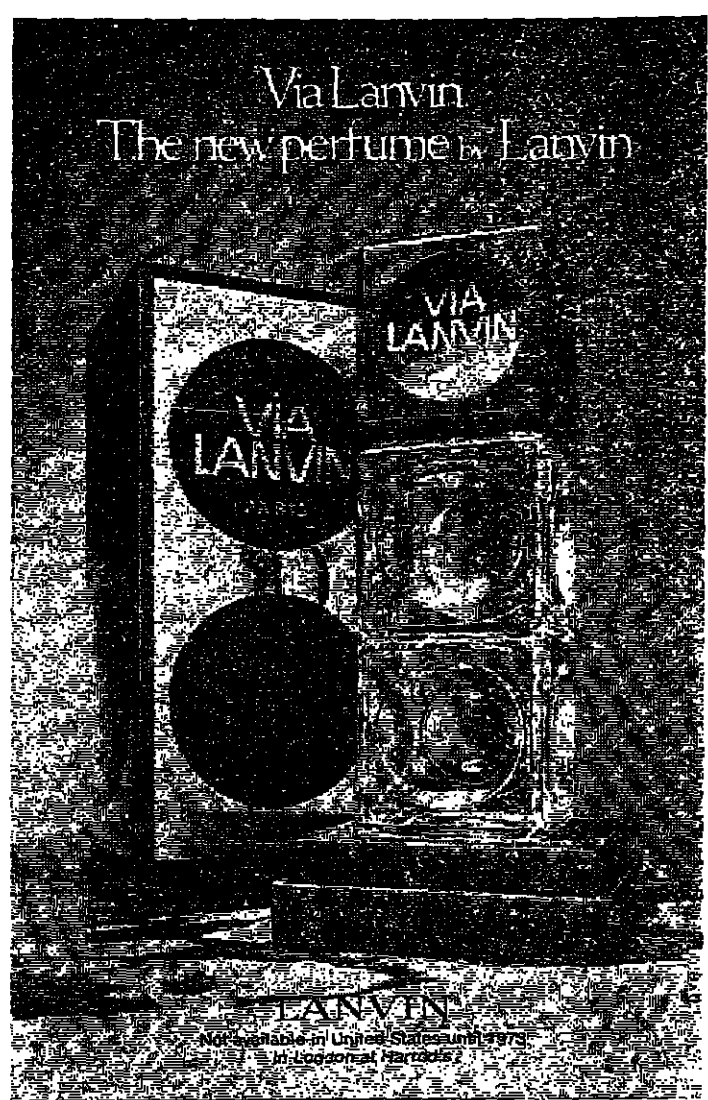
It was their fourth concert in New York, the last in a 50-city tour that began June 3 in Vancouver, in British Columbia.

After the 90-minute set, the birthday celebration began, and Jagger was presented with a giant stuffed panda bear. It ended with a nine-minute encore and a custard-pie-throwing spree by the Stones and stagelands.

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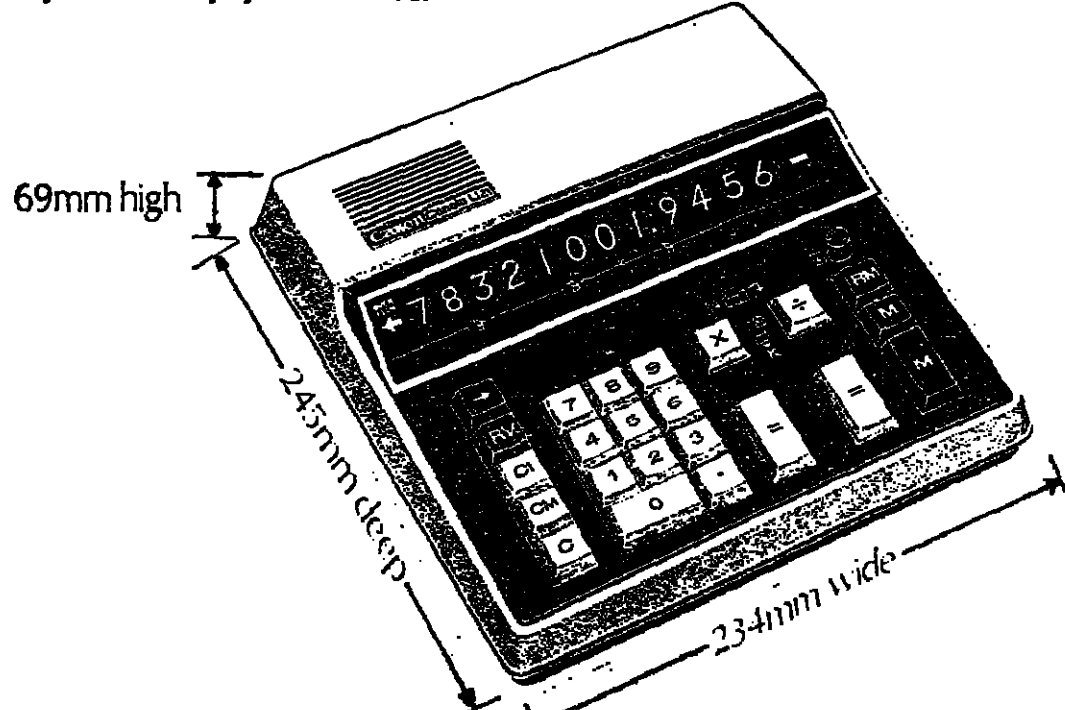
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After U.S. Treatment for 'Bad Blood'

Alabamian Learns of His 40-Year Syphilis

By Jeff Nesmith

NOTASULGA, Ala., July 27 (UPI)—In 1932, Charlie Pollard, then a 26-year-old Mason County farmer, took advantage of a public health official's offer of a free blood test and was told a few days later that he had "bad blood."

"They been doctoring on me oil and on ever since then," Mr. Pollard, now 66, said yesterday. "And they give me a blood tonic."

Mr. Pollard did not know until Tuesday that for the past 40 years he has been one of a constantly dwindling number of human guinea pigs in whose "bad blood" the effects of syphilis have been observed.

U.S. Public Health Service officials revealed Tuesday that under a PHS study, treatment for syphilis has been withheld from hundreds of afflicted Negroes for the 40-year period. For the past

25 years, penicillin has been generally available to treat it. The purpose of the study was observation of the course of the disease in untreated persons over a long period of time.

Tracking the Survivors

Elizabeth Kennelrew, a nurse with the Mason County Board of Health who spends most of her time tracking the medical histories of the survivors, identified Mr. Pollard as a member of the group from which treatment was withheld.

"Back here in the fifties, they give me a certificate, saying I had been in the program 25 years," Mr. Pollard said, "and since then they don't come around as much."

During the first 25 years, however, health officials returned annually to the 400-acre cotton and cattle farm Mr. Pollard owns and operates near this tiny town

west of Auburn, to collect blood samples.

"They haven't been by here in a year or two now," he said.

And while he believes he has received good medical care through "the program," he has turned to home remedies during recent years.

"Spinal Taps"

"You say they ain't been doctoring me?" he asked a reporter who visited him Tuesday. "Well, they sure give me enough shots and took out enough blood for some reason. I even got one of them spinal taps."

On one occasion, Mr. Pollard said, he underwent an operation for removal of the prostate gland. Asked several times if he were aware that he had syphilis, Mr. Pollard always replied, "well, they told me I had the bad blood."

Mr. Pollard was working on his father's farm in 1932 when health officials distributed a notice among black men in the Tuskegee, Ala., area, offering the free blood test.

"Then a few days later they told us our blood was bad, and they always keep coming back and taking more."

8 or 9 Are Left

Over the years, Mr. Pollard said, most of the other members of the group have died. "I think there's about eight or nine of us left in this area, now."

"I thought they did me, far as I know of, pretty good," Mr. Pollard said. "They say my heart is good and I don't wear reading glasses. I ride a tractor practically every day."

However, about a year ago, Mr. Pollard began having severe pains in his back and left leg and spent several weeks in a hospital in Montgomery.

"They told me there wasn't anything they could do for it and sent me home," he said. "I was on crutches for about six or eight weeks and I began to think I was to lose the use of this leg."

"So I tried me a home remedy the old folks had told me about for arthritis and put me some fat lighard (heart pine) splinters in some whiskey and let it soak awhile and every now and then I'd take a little sip of that."

"Now I don't be bothered with my back as much."

Mujibur Faces Surgery

LONDON, July 27 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, arrived in London today for a gallstone operation.

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United Press International

WHITE HOUSE ROCK—Singer Johnny Cash, who has given shows in prisons across the nation, talking with President Nixon on Wednesday after he had appeared before a Senate subcommittee which is conducting hearings on a federal penitentiaries reorganization act.

Johnny Cash, 2 Ex-Convicts Cite Horrors of Prison Life

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP).

"Citing personal experiences, singer Johnny Cash and two ex-convicts yesterday painted a grim picture of prison life, which, they said, can be a daily routine of rape, assault and sometimes murder."

"It's a society where your life isn't worth a pack of cigarettes," said Glen Sherley, a former convict who has been aided by Mr. Cash.

Harland Sanders, another ex-convict, said that he once had to break a guitar over another inmate's head when the man attacked him with a razor.

Mr. Cash, who was accompanied by his wife, June Carter, spoke before the Senate Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries.

Meets President

Afterward, he met with President Nixon and told the U.S. chief executive: "I think I really opened their eyes."

Mr. Cash and the two ex-convicts spoke on behalf of a measure that would reform the federal corrections system.

A major part of the bill would establish a Federal District of Prisoners that would oversee the prisoner from arrest, through imprisonment and to parole.

Mr. Cash, a former prisoner for brief stays in several city and county jails, said that he was concerned particularly about young men and first-offenders.

"They must be separated from the hardened criminal," he said.

"I realize we may have to spend millions to build new buildings but we need to separate them."

He told the subcommittee of an incident that occurred at an Arkansas state prison the day before he performed there.

Mr. Cash said that a 15-year-old boy, arrested for car theft, was put in the prison and then raped by other inmates.

"He died the next day," the singer said.

Suicide Results

As another example, Mr. Cash said that a teen-age boy was put in a Virginia prison and officials took his clothes from him.

"It so shamed him, he hanged himself," he said.

Mr. Cash called for a relaxation of the laws dealing with marijuana.

"I know a lot of kids, lots of them," he said. "By the time they're 18, they've tried it. I tried it myself."

"You can't put an 18-year-old in prison," Mr. Cash said. "He'll come out a well-trained, hardened criminal. Many young, innocent, inquiring lives are destroyed because they tried marijuana."

Mr. Cash, who performs regularly before prison audiences, said that he believed that only about 25 percent of all prisoners really needed to be in jail.

Nixon Asks New Funds to Fight Drugs

Also Establishes Intelligence Office

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—President Nixon established Narcotics Intelligence Office the Justice Department today, sent Congress a request for \$11 million in supplemental funds drug-abuse treatment, prevent and law enforcement.

At the same time, the White House disclosed that new statistics indicated that there are a most twice as many heroin addicts in the United States as was previously estimated.

The supplemental request is necessary, deputy White House press secretary Gerald L. Warren said, because of new statistics on heroin addiction, "not available when the budget was submitted."

Rather than the 315,000 addicts estimated in the budget sent to Capitol Hill in January, he said, the new estimate is between 500,000 and 600,000 addicts.

He said the revised figure does not mean there are more addicts but "shows there are more than we were aware of."

Of the supplemental request the White House said \$120 million would be used to expand federally funded drug treatment and research facilities. This would bring to \$238 million the federal support of treatment programs—a figure the White House said is 1,200 percent above fiscal 1969's federal spending on such programs.

The new Narcotics Intelligence Office will analyze and coordinate information on drug traffickers, information collected by such existing organizations as the Customs Bureau and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the White House said.

The data will be passed to government agencies to help stop the flow of drugs domestically and internationally, Mr. Warren said. Its director, who will be paid, \$38,000 a year, has not been selected, he said.

The spokesman said the revised estimate on heroin addicts is based on new statistical information developed by government agencies. But a White House fact sheet said completely reliable estimates on the heroin-addict population still are not available.

Blood Donors Robbed

HOUSTON, July 27 (UPI)—Four armed men entered a municipal blood bank yesterday and took about \$1,100 from a dozen persons donating blood. A witness said the robbers allowed those giving blood to complete their donation before taking their money.

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Paris Peace Talks Continue With No Progress Indicated

By Jonathan C. Randal

SAIGON, July 27 (UPI)—The peace conference again time today with no indication that either the States or North Vietnam upland a new private designed to get the stalled negotiations off dead.

their Provisional Revolutionary Government a weekly propaganda forum. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate, was in Cuba and apparently so was her press spokesman.

New Realism

By charges and counter- charges over alleged American bombing of North Vietnamese a convened the 151st session the semipublic conference service dedicated to repetition well-known allied and Communist theses.

There was no reference to the private meeting on July 19 between White House adviser Henry Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

For what was believed to be the first time since the four-party, formal peace talks began in January, 1969, the Viet Cong failed to hold their traditional press briefing, which has assured

Symptomatic of the new mood of realism—contrasting with the optimism shown by Washington before the conference resumed here on July 19 after a 10-week interruption—were remarks by the South Vietnamese and American delegation press spokesmen.

Saigon press aide Nguyen Triu Dan characterized the Communist speeches at the conference session as "totally negative," "polemical in tone" and proof that "the Communists still rebuff negotiations."

His American counterpart, David Lamerton, said "perhaps there was a reversion to polemics" compared to the Communist statements in the preceding two sessions. But he noted that the "polemics were read to us in a reasonably nonpolemical manner."

Taken to task by Xuan Thuy for alleged "systematic and deliberate" American bombing of North Vietnam's dikes, U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter insisted, "We have not targeted the dikes."

He told the Communist delegates that "you make no claim that military equipment or installations were not misplaced near dikes or related structures."

Upon emerging from the negotiating session, Mr. Thuy said, "It is to be remarked that the American delegate admitted the bombing of dikes and dams, but alleged these bombings were accidental." Referring to reports by foreign visitors and journalists, Hanoi's press spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, told his press briefing that "we never put a military installation on a dike."

Repeated Hits

He replied to American explanations about accidental damage by insisting that some sections had been hit several times in the same place. He mentioned seven such attacks against a dike in Haihung Province and five attacks against a single dam elsewhere in North Vietnam.

Mr. Porter continued his reply by noting that "as I pointed out during these talks last October, and as the mayor of Hanoi has confirmed recently, you did not repair the damage done by last year's floods."



TRIAL HALTED—Daniel Ellsberg (left) with Anthony Russo Jr. talking to press in Los Angeles Wednesday.

Ellsberg Trial Is Halted For Hearing on Wiretap

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (UPI)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and two judges on the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday halted the Pentagon papers trial, pending resolution of a bitter controversy over government wiretapping.

Ruling just two and a half hours before the prosecution was scheduled to present its opening statement against Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, the unusual three-judge panel said that all proceedings in the case must stop until the Circuit Court has considered an emergency defense appeal.

When the jury of eight women and four men came into his courtroom at 1:30 p.m. for what they expected to be the start of the trial, they were told by U.S. District Court Judge W. Mark Byrne Jr. to go home until summoned back by the court.

An hour later, three judges from the Court of Appeals convened an emergency hearing on the defense request for a writ of mandamus against Judge Byrne, requiring him to disclose to the defense the contents of a secret

prosecution filing in which it was revealed to the court that a defense attorney or consultant was overheard during a wiretap of someone else.

According to the defense, recent Supreme Court decisions require a hearing before trial to determine whether the wiretap was legal, whether it taints the prosecution evidence in the case and whether it affects the confidential attorney-client privilege.

Judge Byrne rejected that argument Tuesday and even refused to tell the defense which person on a list of 16 names had been overheard during the wiretap.

Yesterday's events in the case unfolded with uncommon speed because the entire Ninth Circuit Court and Justice Douglas were attending a judicial conference in Pasadena, Calif., east of Los Angeles.

Appellate Judge Walter Ely, the senior member of the Circuit Court assigned to Los Angeles; James R. Browning, of Great Falls, Mont., another Circuit Court member, and Justice Douglas heard the defense request and granted the order to stay the trial.

A Supreme Court justice's participation in such a proceeding is extremely rare, but Justice Douglas was apparently included since—as highest judicial authority in the Ninth Circuit—he might later have been consulted anyway.

In another significant ruling, Judge Byrne denied a government request that the four still officially secret "diplomatic" volumes of the Pentagon papers be kept from the public during the trial, although they will be submitted in evidence.

The defendants' right to a public trial, Judge Byrne said, requires that "any documents submitted into evidence in this trial will all be handled in the same manner."

When Mr. Ellsberg reportedly gave the press last year copies of the Pentagon papers, a history of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, he withheld the "diplomatic" volumes.

Their contents were recently disclosed by columnist Jack Anderson. The Washington Post and others, but the prosecution had insisted that they were still entitled to protection as highly classified information.

European Reds Ask Joint Action To End the War

PARIS, July 27 (Reuters)—Leaders of European Communist parties today called on the clergy, intellectuals and artists to act with the working class of Europe to try to bring an end to the Vietnam war.

"We are ready to discuss with all concerned joint action to end the American genocide in Vietnam," said a declaration. Georges Marchais, acting chief of the French Communist party and host to the conference, said a campaign would be launched to enlist the support of European youth.

The meeting was attended by Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the Soviet Communist party's central committee, who told the delegates that the Soviet Union was "doing and shall continue to do everything possible to extend to our Vietnamese brethren all the aid they themselves deem necessary."

7 Tremors at Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, July 27 (AP)—Seven earth shocks rolled through this Adriatic seaside city today, causing panic but no injuries or serious damage. Since spring, the city has been shaken by hundreds of minor earthquakes.

Pompidou Discusses Money, EEC Summit With Italians

By James Goldsborough

LUCCA, Italy, July 27 (UPI)—French and Italian leaders met for two and a half hours today near this Tuscan town, with most of their efforts directed at solving Europe's monetary problems and getting on with preparations for a fall summit meeting.

Spokesmen for President Georges Pompidou and Premier Giulio Andreotti said after the meeting that the two men were looking for "reasonable monetary solutions" that would enable Italy to return to the Basel monetary agreement, which narrowed the fluctuation bands between currencies of nations in the European Economic Community.

Toward the end of their talk, Guido Carli, governor of the central bank of Italy, joined the two men. The French are trying to bring Italy back into the Basel agreement by the end of September, but so far the Italians have shown no intention of doing so.

The Italians asked for an exception to the Basel accord to allow them until September to use dollars to pay off their foreign debts, rather than gold. France has been urging both Italy and Britain, which has a floating currency, to return to the international agreements so that Europe can present a common front when world monetary talks begin next year.

It appeared tonight that the two delegations were working toward some kind of agreement involving central bank cooperation that would enable Italy to return to the Basel accord. The French were still being as coy as ever on the future of the October summit meeting.

Both Mr. Andreotti and President Giovanni Leone, who met with Mr. Pompidou earlier, urged the French not to postpone the summit, but Mr. Pompidou replied that everything depended on the preparations. There was a strong implication the preparations would be aided by the right Italian monetary decision.

This rather unusual summit meeting in sunny Tuscany really became an affair of villa hopping today, as Mr. Pompidou went from Mr. Leone's residence, San Rossore, with its immense hunting grounds, to Villa Torrigiani to meet Mr. Andreotti, and finally on to Villa Reale di Marlia, a private villa lent to the French for Mr. Pompidou's stay. The two delegations picked Tuscany for Mr. Pompidou's first visit as president to Italy precisely to give it a relaxed atmosphere.

In his toast to Mr. Leone at lunch, Mr. Pompidou spoke of the two "sister Latin nations," and said they were so close that as in a marriage there was occasional irritation. He said that the two countries must work together to create not only a united Europe, but a "Mediterranean and Mediterranean Europe." It was his only reference to a common Mediterranean policy, a subject to be discussed in full tomorrow.

Security Talks Response

HELSINKI, July 27 (UPI)—Several countries have accepted a Finnish proposal to start in November the preliminary talks for a European security conference, authoritative sources said today.

In an official statement, the Foreign Ministry earlier today acknowledged that Finland had proposed Nov. 23 as a starting date for the preliminary talks on ambassadorial level.

The ministry, however, rejected a newspaper report that Finland and the Soviet Union should have agreed on the date before the Finnish government issued a memorandum to the nations concerned about two weeks ago.

The sources said that some of the 34 nations approached, including the United States and the Soviet Union, have responded affirmatively.

"In fact, all the answers we have got have been positive," the sources said. The sources added that the exact number of nations which have responded could not be revealed.

Iran Marxist Slain

TEHRAN, July 27 (AP)—The leader of an Iranian Marxist-Leninist guerrilla movement, Mohammed Safari Ashkezi, was killed Monday in a four-hour gun battle with security agents, an official communiqué reports. Tehran police said Ashkezi, formerly an army corporal and a law student at Tehran University, was the key figure in establishing the guerrilla group in 1970.

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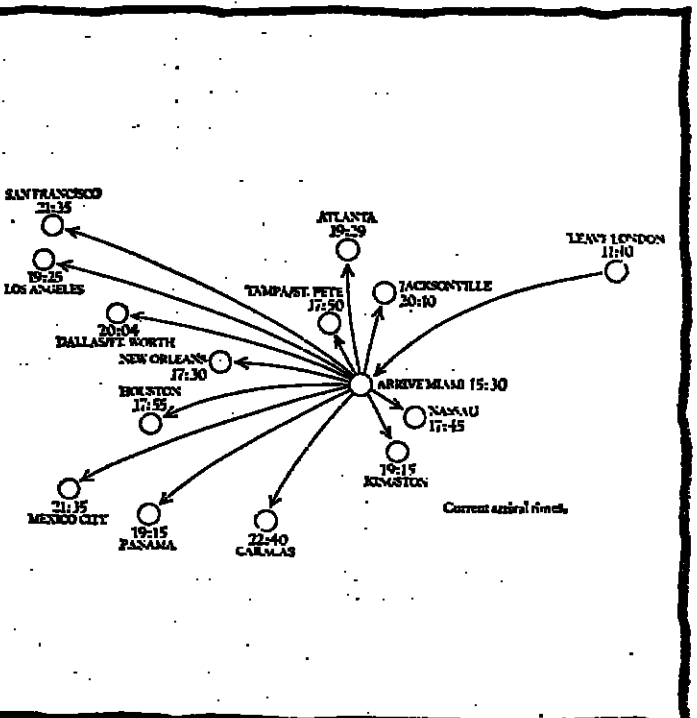
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Sen. Eagleton's Problem

Speaking in Los Angeles, Sen. Thomas Eagleton remarked wryly that until the other day, his audience expected to be addressed by "Tom Who?" But the Democratic vice-presidential candidate has emerged very abruptly from the purely local and senatorial recognition he had thus far achieved. Thanks to his medical history, "tom who," in the senator's own phrase, "has become a household word."

Mr. Eagleton's clinical problem, as illustrated by a series of hospitalizations for nervous exhaustion, is not one on which a lay audience can pass a scientific judgment—certainly not without an objective medical report. That, it may be pointed out, has not yet been forthcoming.

But this very uncertainty is precisely what creates a political problem for the senator and for presidential candidate McGovern. The American people, like most of the West, has become far more sophisticated about mental illness in the course of the past generation or so. Psychiatry has become a part of life, rather than something brushed under the rug, and few families have had no experience with it. The syndromes it deals with and its potential for cure. The way in which Mr. Eagleton's senatorial colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, including Senator McGovern himself, have supported Mr. Eagleton in these critical hours is evidence of that.

Among the elements of this relative sophistication, however, is the knowledge that there is no wonder drug, no infallible technique, for producing either an absolute cure

or even a certain prognosis in most ailments affecting the mind. Great Britain, in a poisoning case last month, had grim illustration of that. And, even assuming that Mr. Eagleton's clinical problem is not serious, and may well present no obstacle to his continued functioning as a public servant in high levels of government, there still remains the question as to whether such assumptions are safe, when the level is, to use the current cliché, only a heartbeat away from the lonely summit.

The political aspect of the problem is complicated by the fact that Mr. McGovern's campaign needs all the strength it can get, to unify a disgruntled party and summon up the votes of a still skeptical country.

Then, too, the fact that Mr. McGovern was not aware of Mr. Eagleton's medical history when he chose him as running mate raises additional questions as to whether the presidential candidate would really have gone forward with the Eagleton candidacy had he known all the facts, and whether his present attitude reflects more than a loyal acceptance of a fait accompli.

Many strong McGovern supporters are calling for a new vice-presidential candidate. For Mr. McGovern to force that issue now might be embarrassing for him and for Mr. Eagleton. The issue, therefore, is up to the senator from Missouri. It is certainly a hard choice—but important, for him, for McGovern, and for the political health of the country. A problem that began clinically and developed politically, has become starkly personal.

Dr. Hammer's Prescription: Soviet-U.S. Trade

The Moscow summit's promise of increased Soviet-American trade seems to have borne fruit far sooner than the most hopeful optimists had anticipated—and far greater fruit, too. We say "seems" because both the size and the firmness of the multi-deals announced last week by Armand Hammer, the unassuming 74-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., are unclear. An old Moscow hand who did business in Russia in the 1920s, Dr. Hammer (he's an MD.) heads a group of American, European and multinational corporations which have made five-year extendable and expandable agreements to furnish the Russians technology and apparently capital and marketing services in five areas: oil and natural gas, fertilizer and chemicals, metal treating, hotels and solid waste disposal. Whether this is the largest Soviet-American business deal on record, or the largest deal of any national denomination, can't be known until the billions are toted up in, say, five or 10 or 20 years. But that it's immense, and that it lets Dr. Hammer and his colleagues in on the ground floor of huge and growing sectors of the Soviet economy, is beyond question.

Reporting on the economic breakthrough, the formidable Dr. Hammer gave full credit to the political opening created by the summit. Through the 1960s he had tried in vain to do major business with Moscow; in five weeks after May he forged ahead. It seems that for the Russians the summit signified much more than an opportunity to do more trading with the United States: It signified a decision to loosen the traditional Soviet attachment to a doctrine of economic self-reliance and instead to accept a larger measure of integration into the international economy. A careful man who knows the multinational ropes, Dr. Hammer has arranged "his" deals (that is to say, as well, Moscow had arranged its deals with him) to avoid dependence on official policy determinations by the United States. By seeking capital from European banks to open the big Russian natural gas fields, for instance, official guarantees of American bank loans become unnecessary, at least for purposes of this deal. By taking payment in gas rather than

hard currency, it becomes similarly immaterial whether Congress grants the Soviet Union the tariff equality that would let the Russians earn the extra dollars they need to buy extra American goods.

Dr. Hammer has gone ahead, moreover, without waiting for consummation of the Soviet-American trade agreement which Secretary of Commerce Peterson is now negotiating in Moscow. The purpose of that agreement is to remove some of the obstacles, such as the Soviets' Lend-Lease debt, which have been the visible symbols of past Soviet-American disinclination to do business. Whether the new Hammer announcement has removed some incentive from the Russians to compromise on issues bearing on the trade agreement, or whether the announcement has only whetted the Russians' appetite for further deals they can make only by concluding the trade agreement, remains to be seen.

What is clear from the Hammer deals, and from the \$750 million grain sale announced in Washington a fortnight ago, is that the old conventional wisdom about Soviet-American trade is proving inadequate to explain or forecast its newly developing forms and dimensions. The Russians won't spend big money, it used to be said; they won't risk making themselves dependent for supplies or markets on countries with which they're likely to have sharp political disputes; they have nothing to sell to the industrialized West; they demand harsh political quid pro quos; they don't keep their word; they take years to sign on the dotted line. These and other familiar notions are now being tested and, to a greater or lesser extent, found wanting.

Economically speaking, the United States and the Soviet Union are two strangers circling each other, their eagerness to expand contacts nipping and tugging at their old habits of wariness and distrust. It will be fascinating to see how the two biggest economies in the world—perhaps one should throw in West Europe and Japan and make it four—learn from each other and interrelate with each other, if and as détente unfolds.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mideast Maneuvers

It remains to be seen whether America will heed Sadat's implicit call for a change in attitude now that Egypt is keeping somewhat aloof from Moscow. Also of interest will be any propositions Mrs. Golda Meir makes. As for the future, the orientation of

Egypt will doubtless be made clearer more by deeds than by words. It will be interesting to see whether President Sadat will modify the balance within his government, as has been rumored, and whether he really intends to undertake a major visit to Europe by the end of next month.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

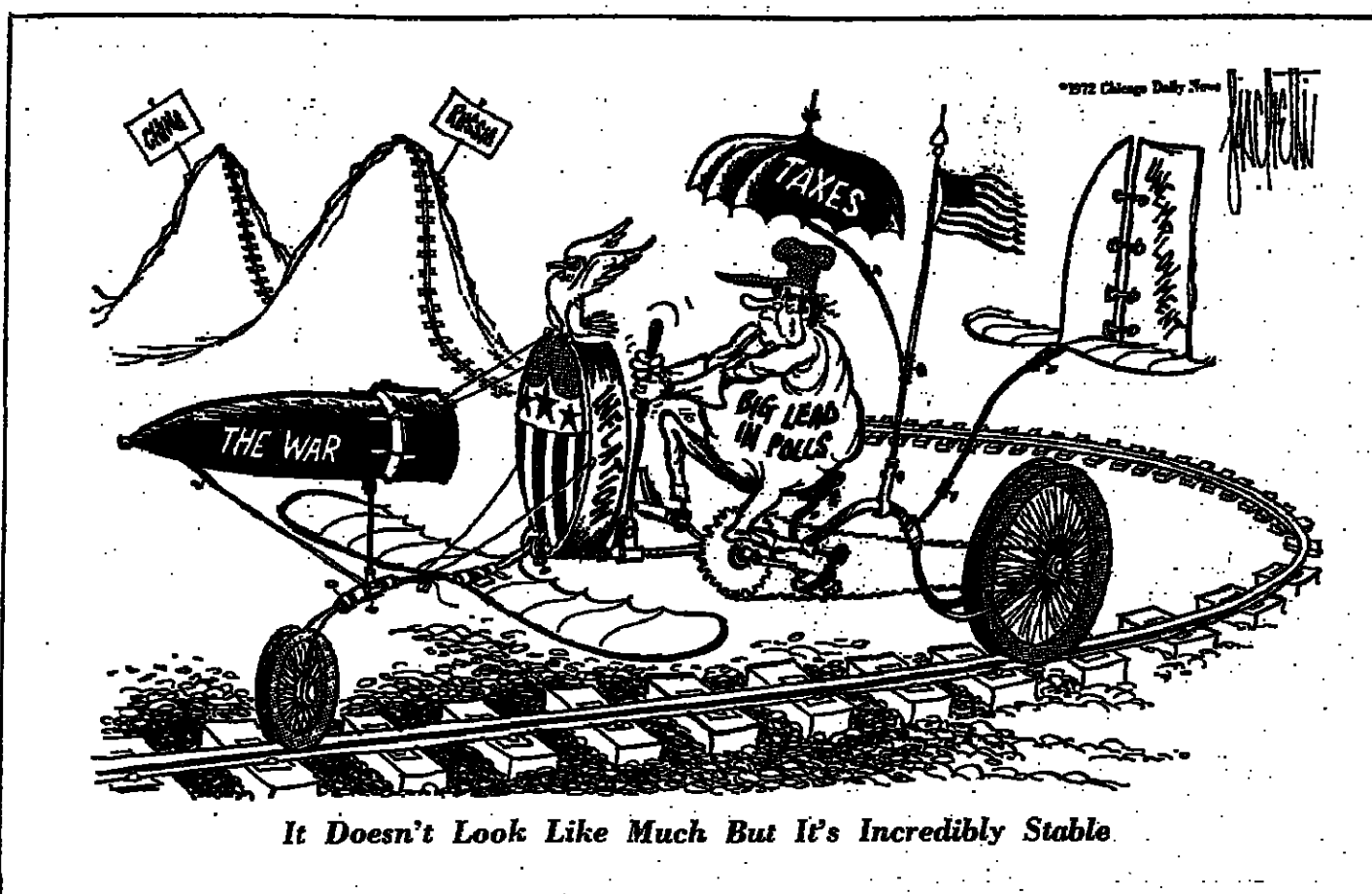
July 28, 1897

OTTAWA—The cabinet is still holding special sittings to deal with the Yukon question. So far it has been decided not to attempt to enforce the law against aliens in the mining country, but a considerable royalty will be imposed on the product of the placer mines. The royalty is to be 10 percent on gold valued at \$500 and under taken out of any one claim in one week. Above that amount the royalty will be 20 percent.

Fifty Years Ago

July 28, 1922

NEW YORK—The sun shines brighter than it used to shine, and the clouds have rolled by. All is well in this great metropolis, for the Babe came back yesterday. He came back with a rush, putting the ball out of the park twice in the same game (his 17th and 18th) and effectively crushing any hopes that the St. Louis Browns might have had of snatching the game out of the fire, as the Yankees won, 10 to 5, hanging out 20 hits in all.



It Doesn't Look Like Much But It's Incredibly Stable

The Way and the Wherefore

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS.—It is still too early to assess the importance of the withdrawal of President el-Sadat's request of the bulk of Moscow's enormous military mission in Egypt. Such is the view of Houari Boumedienne, President of Algeria and one of the Arab world's most important leaders.

For Boumedienne: "This could be just a tempest in a glass, not a big development. It has a great deal of publicity but the event itself, as such, was not of major interest. What was actually done is less significant than the way in which it was done and why."

"One might be able to deduce—although I do not know—that Cairo is indicating it would welcome some sign from the United States that the Israelis will now be pressed to evacuate the Egyptian territory they hold. During the next two or three months we should see."

Algerian Move

Boumedienne points out that had Cairo simply wished to send home several thousand Russians being trained and instructed, this could have been accomplished without the need for a formal agreement. On a smaller scale, something similar occurred here.

Algeria's forces are largely equipped with Soviet weapons and there has been a Russian military mission that was greatly reduced—in precisely the unadvertised way Boumedienne mentions. But el-Sadat obviously had a reason for emphasizing his move. This, for the Algerian president, is the key.

He reckons it is a safe assumption that the Middle East was discussed in Moscow when Nixon visited Brezhnev. Was some kind of new approach, some accord on defusing the area, agreed on then? Is the Cairo move a signal to Washington?

"The departure itself isn't what counts," Boumedienne believes. "But if it is a signal that means an eventual reconciliation in U.S. policy, then it could be a historic event. If it only means the Russians are no longer needed to the same degree in Egypt, then it is unimportant."

"But we cannot assume the United States will profit from the occasion. Were President Nixon to insist Israel should return to its June, 1967, frontiers, that would be a real change. Boy, medicine, however, indicates skepticism."

He tends to dismiss as insignificant the purely strategic aspect of the Soviet departure, even if it eventually affected the accord under which Moscow's fleet is privileged to use facilities in Egyptian ports.

"The future status of Soviet naval facilities there is not," he says, "strategically important. Russians and the Americans are side by side in the Mediterranean just as in many other seas. And it is far too soon to estimate if the recent move will in the long run prove to be of any influence in neutralizing the Mediterranean as we would like."

Any U.S. Move?

"The global military balance isn't," he argues, "dependent on whether ten or fifteen thousand Russians leave Egypt or even whether there are fewer naval facilities in the long run. What really matters is this: If in the near future the United States decides, perhaps on the basis of the Soviet departure, to play a determining role in the Middle East, then that event, the Soviet departure, would prove of historical importance."

"But if the United States con-

tinues a passive or even aggressive attitude toward the Arabs, nothing fundamental will have changed, nothing important will have occurred."

"Personally, I hope, of course, that this is in fact the beginning of a major shift and that, apart from the change in the Middle East, we can also look back on this some day as part of the process of neutralizing the Mediterranean. We don't need foreign

fleets here. I don't see any advantage to us in having either the American or the Soviet fleets in the Mediterranean."

"There is certainly no economic reason for it. It has no political interest for us. It presents us with no advantage in either our internal or regional security. The only strategic aspect it has is global. And there will be no war started over this question. A war would come if the United States or the Soviet Union

felt itself directly menaced on its own territory."

"If" is the key word in all of Boumedienne's speculative assessments of this move that has so stirred the Arab world. But then, he points out, the smaller nations are always forced to conjecture on the real meaning of events involving the superpowers—whose secrets are rarely disclosed in advance but whose actions can have profound effect on all nations.

Letters

U.K. Labor Problems

created by the Industrial Relations Act.

Even a distinguished generalist like Bernard Levin (CET, July 26) should not be allowed ten mistakes of fact in one paragraph, especially about a controversy as pressing as the British docks crisis.

1. The dockers have long since agreed to handle containers which are packed at the factory, or delivered to one consignee. As individuals, dockers have taken to container work very well, but there were 60,000 four years ago; now there are about 42,000 with work on average, for \$2,000, and the decline for available work is continuing. What the dockers have tried to keep for themselves is "groupage"—the putting together of consignments from different origins in one container, or the breaking up of a container's contents for different destinations.

2. The Liverpool dockers "blacklisted" containers from haulage companies who would not sign an agreement to give this work to "registered" labour (there has been a register of dock labour for 25 years). The original actions in the new National Industrial Relations Court were brought by companies in the inland towns of St. Helens and Warrington against the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which most dockers belong. A Swiss-owned firm in Hull brought a similar action.

3. The dockers "blacklisted" the containers because they were "grouped" by non-registered, non-union labour. In fact, most of the other workers concerned have also been members of the TGWU, Britain's largest labor union. There has always been trouble, and not only in Britain, about "dock work" done "outside the dock gate": since 1968 dock leaders have argued about dock work before tribunals, but without saving many members' jobs.

4. London dockers extended "blacklisting" as well. They also started to picket depots in the area where alleged "dock work" was done by unregistered labour. A group of workers at Chobham Farm (all TGWU members) got an order from the NIRC against this picketing. The pickets' leaders defied it, the NIRC ordered them to prison for contempt, but the Court of Appeal reversed the ruling. The Midland Cold Storage, an employer, took similar action and won a similar order against picketing their depot, and it is for defying this order that the five men went to prison.

5. Midland Cold Storage workers (who are in another union) organized counter-pickets, and truck-drivers also "blacklisted" London docks in retaliation. There had been no strike action until the men went to prison.

6. The major legal battle was not about whether trade unions were responsible for the actions of their members, but whether the TGWU was responsible for the actions of its ship stewards in Liverpool Docks. The NIRC said it was responsible, the Court of Appeal said it was not, and the House of Lords is now weighing the final appeal. The decision turned on whether the stewards were the servants of the union or merely its agents. There is a subsidiary legal point on which only the NIRC so far has given judgment—whether otherwise lawful picketing becomes an "unfair industrial practice" when it is in support of an "unfair industrial practice," the new civil wrong

created by the Industrial Relations Act.

7. As we have seen, the "high legal drama" is still under way, but all that the Court of Appeal has decided is that in the circumstances of Liverpool Docks the TGWU was not liable in contempt for the actions of its stewards there, and that the picketing at Chobham Farm did not justify depriving a man of his liberty.

8. If the union is not responsible, then the ship stewards are not protected. The framers of the Industrial Relations Act hoped that British trade unions would rapidly transform themselves into command hierarchies with a high degree of domestic control and a place on an official register conferring the immunities available under previous legislation to almost all industrial action. They have been disappointed.

I should add that the number of jobs involved in these "blacklisting" escapades is a fleabite compared to the total of dock jobs which have been lost. The courts are like nurses dressing plumes while doctors disagree on the actual disease. To be sure, the whole affair should be better ordered and a lot of people besides Mr. Levin have gotten into a state of apocalyptic excitement about it. The truth, at the level where I operate, is much flatter, drearier and more unedifying, indicating weakness and confusion where there should be determination and clear perception.

Talking of sickness, when Mr. Levin was young he initiated the passage of the Industrial Act on the good ground that it was unenforceable; no word then of a trial of strength between the litigants and the supremacy of Parliament. "The simplest ages like the ox," Buddha tells us, "his weight increases, but not his wisdom."

INNIS MACBATH, Editor, The Times of London.

Press Freedom

Several years ago I wrote my one and only letter to an editor; it was to support a young reporter's right of free expression. Today I find that some of that free expression, in July 20th Herald Tribune, has severely bruised my sensitivities.

First I find the Newspaper Guild has taken up the practice of endorsing political candidates. My question: How does the Guild propose to support its candidate? Will its members print only those editorials which speak well of its favorite and ill of the opponents? I wonder if young reporters will feel the pressure to dig up mud on the present administration in order to please the editor? Oh, I know there have been pressures before, but a step such as this seems to go beyond anything ever seen in the past. In my own mind, I must from this moment on consider the possibility that every story about the political campaign is just somewhat twisted or misrepresented.

The final blow was the inane article by Joseph Kraft. It sounded like something we used to write in sophomore journalism classes. My point of view is not colored by a pro-war sentiment. I was a conscientious objector who fought for three years for my right to enter combat without a weapon and I speak from a background of liberal education. "I have seen" Mr. Kraft says, and throughout his article he

speaks of what he feels and the total expression seems to be "war is bad" and "the enemy doesn't like us." This is front-page news?

Perhaps the CIA has infiltrated the news media and is out to destroy them by making them appear as fools of partisan persuasion. If that is the case, they are off to a great start.

R. RONALD BURGESS, Vienna.

On Friedrich Flick

Reading the obituary of German industrialist Friedrich Flick (CET, July 23-24), one might wonder how Herr Flick managed his comeback to become postwar Germany's richest man, after being forced to divest himself of the vast holdings he amassed as one of Hitler's first, and eventually most prosperous, backers. Without asserting the legitimacy, morally or legally, of the Nuremberg tribunals, one might wonder how Flick managed to serve less than one-third of the sentence meted out to him. And without commenting on the moral legitimacy of Nazi Germany, one cannot help but wonder whether industrial wealth indeed can exist in and transfer intact to any regime.

STEPHEN YAGMAN, New York (Saint-Tropez, France).

About Those Dikes

To Mr. David Mandel (Letters, July 23-24), "the flood dikes essential to life in the North (Vietnam) must and will be eliminated in the next few months."

Twenty-seven years ago, Seyss-Inquart, the Nazi Reich Kommissar in the Netherlands, destroyed the Zuiderzee dikes, essential to life in Holland.

Found guilty of crimes against peace, of war crimes and crimes against mankind, Seyss-Inquart was condemned to death at Nuremberg and hanged on October 15, 1946.

May I add that the principal attorney at Nuremberg was an American named Telford Taylor. From the outset of the trial, Mr. Taylor emphasized that the basic principles of the tribunal would be applied to all countries, beginning with the United States.

NGUYEN N. GIAO, Paris.

More Jane Fonda

I approve wholeheartedly of what Jane Fonda has done. If I had the money and were invited, I'd go to Hanoi myself and do what she did. And I would not consider myself a traitor. The real traitors are sitting on their fat asses in Washington.

PETER ADAMS, Paris.

The Pressure That Led Agnew Ch

By Rowland E. and Robert No

WASHINGTON.—All many political realities tated President Nixon's to run again with Spiro T. the most important was pr Democrat John B. Connally but total refusal to run for president himself.

"Connally just didn't want a top-level confidant of Mr. N. told us," so the discussion ca down to one thing: the abse of serious alternatives."

With Connally unavailable a nobody else desirable, Preside Nixon's decision to keep his e. plosterly controversial Vice-Pres dent was ordained many week ago, but his announcement t that decision last Saturday diti nately was not.

To the contrary, Mr. Nixon des perably wanted some element c uncertainty to enliven what loo to be the dullist nominating con vention in this century. So h quietly passed word to politics advisers that he would say noth ing until mid-August—on the ver eve of the Aug. 21 Miami Beac convention.

What disrupted that presiden tial timetable was the sudden uncontrollable surge of "anybody but Agnew" appeals from moder ate and liberal Republicans.

These public attacks on Agne came from such obvious soure as liberal Sens. Jacob K. Javi of New York and William Fess of Ohio. But the anti-Agnewi actually embraced a far wid political spectrum, reaching int the White House staff itself: silent minority of Republica fearful that Agnew will ex the vice-presidency to gain co trol of the party and the presi dential nomination in 1976.

Split Loomed

Jumping the gun on his time-table, President Nixon effectively stopped this anti-Agnew tumult before it picked up momentum. In doing so, he sidetracked a potentially divisive struggle be tween the party's left and right wings which could have left debilitating wounds.

Containing that left-right split, in fact, has been one of Nixon's enduring political occupations since last December, when right-wing Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio condemned the White Hou and announced his own pr dential candidacy.

Ashbrook's decision to o himself as a rallying point conservatives unhappy about Nixon's welfare reform plan his nuclear-arms-control neg tions with Moscow triggered c negotiations between on valives and top White H political aide Charles Colson.

Using the threat of all-out port for Ashbrook, the conse tives made three demands: keep Agnew on the ticket; ex drop the family assistance ion of the welfare-reform e age; third, step up arms ap ing. Some of the President's advisers, notably former Atic General John Mitchell, coun acceptance of all three.

A Surrender

Although the President re to bridge on welfare reform quickly caved in on the other demands. That was real explanation of his su unexpected plug for Agnew b long television interview CBS reporter Dan Rather Ja (it would be foolish, said President, to "break up a nling combination.")

Despite the Jan. 2 embrace Agnew, however, Ashbrook running for the Republican i dential nomination. He it fires in the primaries, but N agents still worry over pos right-wing defections, particu ly in crucial California. I want a strong Ashbrook endo ment of Mr. Nixon, the so the better. The premature nouncement that Agnew will main on the ticket could app these anti-Nixon conservat and defuse the party's plati fights at Miami Beach.

There was, moreover, one o powerful factor working i Agnew. To capture New Yo now better than a 50-50 prospor Mr. Nixon needs the support t that state's increasingly powe ful Conservative party. The Co servative party threat not to r Mr. Nixon as the party's pree dential nominee in November, unless Agnew is renominated wa taken seriously at the Whit House.

Brezhnev Pact

'ption' by U.S. Is Seen TO Council Members

By Flora Lewis

(UPI)—Members of the Atlantic Council, the Atlantic and bitter at President Nixon's signing of a principles with the Soviet Union in May, a delegate called the pact a "sell-out" of the U.S. to the Soviet Union.

Another delegate, a North Atlantic Council member, said the pact was a "sell-out" of the U.S. to the Soviet Union.

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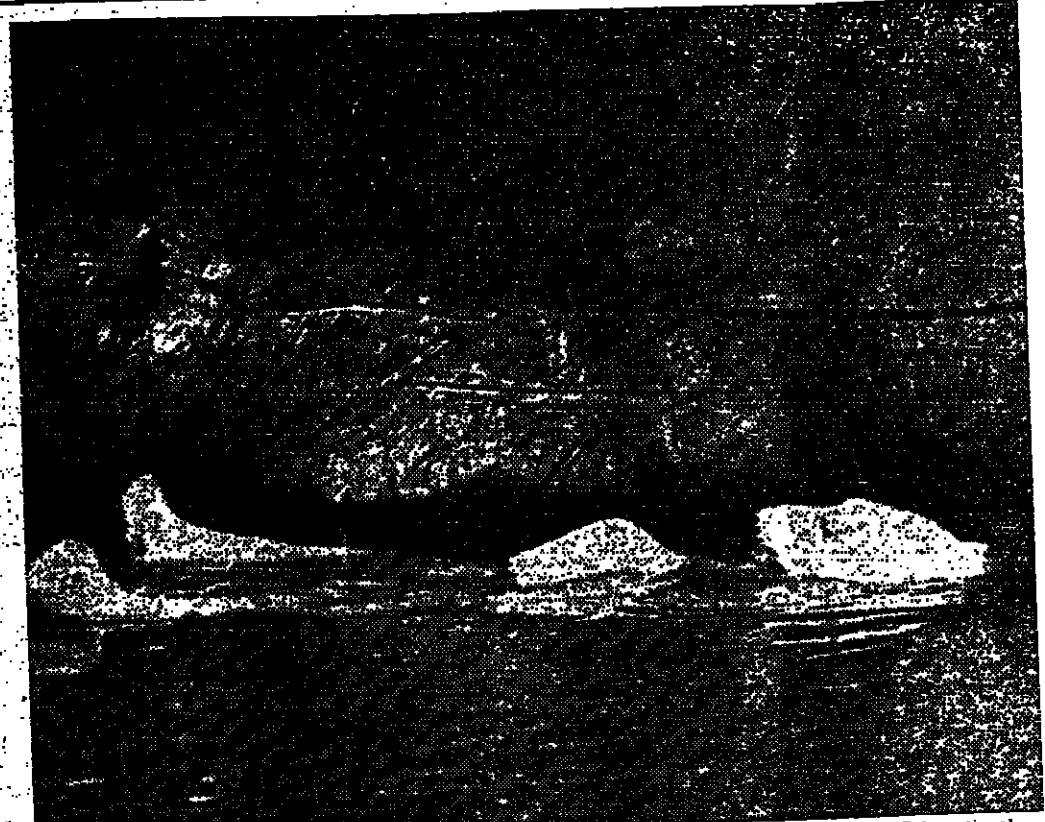
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BLISS—That's what a 60-degree pool can be for a Chicago zoo polar bear on a day when the air temperature was sailing along at 90-plus degrees Fahrenheit.

Ancestral Home Now White Reserve

Tribes Flee Police in Rhodesia Land Dispute

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 27 (UPI)—Hundreds of African tribesmen have fled their ancestral homeland in Rhodesia's Inyanga Mountains to avoid arrest in a dispute with European landowners there.

Police sources said that Rhodesian Air Force helicopters lifted police with dogs into the area after dawn Tuesday. But only 10 members of the Tangwena tribe were captured, they said.

One of them, an old man, appeared in court yesterday with his arms and back bandaged and his clothes torn. He told the magistrate that he had been attacked by a police dog.

The dispute over the land has been going on for more than a decade.

Boundaries Agreed

The Tangwena believe that an area of a few square miles of mountains, near the border with Mozambique, is rightfully theirs. They say that they have been there for generations and that, when the first white settlers arrived, they reached agreement on land boundaries with them.

The Rhodesian government says that the Tangwena land was declared a "white" area decades ago and that the tribe must obey the law, which states that Africans can stay on European-owned land only if they are servants.

The government has provided the tribe with alternative land in a designated "black" area, a few miles from their ancestral home. But only about 16 Tangwena families have settled there.

Before Tuesday's police action, Tribal Chief Rekeyi Tangwena said: "We are refusing to move because this is the land where our ancestors lived. This is where they died. Their spirits are here. We cannot move to another land. This is where God created us, and if we are to leave it is only God who can remove us."

Village Destroyed

Nearly two years ago, officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, accompanied by police, destroyed the Tangwena village and crops.

However, hotels operating separately, aimed mainly at non-whites will have to apply for a government permit to operate. Official sources say that they are unlikely to get the permits.

African Bars May Close

SALISBURY, July 27 (AP)—The government today announced new regulations that will effectively close down African bars in white areas.

The government is expected to allow the leading hotels to continue to serve nonwhites.

Philippine Toll Is 256

MANILA, July 27 (AP)—Sixteen more deaths were reported today in the flood-torn province of Luzon, bringing the known death toll in the three-week-old disaster to 256.

U.S. Attorney Calls for Watchdog Agency

Prague Trials Said to Violate UN Charter

VIENNA, July 27 (AP)—A U.S. attorney who was involved in the Angela Davis case said today that the standards applied in political trials of dissidents in Czechoslovakia "are of such a fatal nature that they are violative of the 'cruel and unusual punishment' provision of the UN Charter."

Ernest L. Graves, who was the court-appointed defense lawyer of Russell Magee in the trial of Miss Davis, has returned from what he suggested was an unsuccessful fact-finding visit to Prague to look into trials of supporters of ousted Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Graves said he answered an "SOS call" for help by dis-

sidents who are being tried in Prague for having allegedly issued leaflets at the last election urging voters to spoil their ballots or not vote.

He said he read the plea in a newspaper.

Minimum Standards

Mr. Graves said he would like to see an international organization set up "to watch political trials for the sake of minimum standards" and also suggested that the "UN develop an observers' corps."

He said that although many of

his attempts to gain information on the Czech judicial process were blocked, he believes that at least four provisions in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution were violated in Prague—freedom of press and speech, due process of law, the right to a speedy and public trial, and the right to a jury trial.

Mr. Graves, who was not traveling in an official capacity, stayed in Prague from July 21 until yesterday. He managed to talk to officials at the Justice Ministry and at the general prosecutor's office.

2 Czech Dissidents Get Jail; Terms of 4 Others Suspended

PRAGUE, July 27 (Reuters)—The son of former Communist party aide Jaroslav Sabata was sentenced to 2 1/2 years in prison for subversion in the continuing trials in Czechoslovakia, it was announced today.

A Justice Ministry statement said sentence on Prof. Sabata's son, Jan, was passed yesterday in the central Moravian town of Brno and added that Vaclav Sabata, also believed to be a relative, was sentenced to two years on the same charge.

Prof. Sabata, a former Communist party secretary in Brno and a leading intellectual during the liberal regime in 1968-69 of ousted party leader Alexander Dubcek, was arrested along with his son and daughter, Phana, in November. They are expected to stand trial later.

Suspended Sentences

Twenty-eight persons have been sentenced since the trials, apparently aimed at stamping out the remnants of active opposition to Mr. Dubcek's successor, Gustav Husak, began 10 days ago.

Four other persons received suspended sentences yesterday in

the Sabata trial. Zuzana Richterová and Ales Krehulka were given suspended sentences of 30 months and put on probation for five years, also for subversion. Marek Golias was given a suspended sentence of 18 months and put on probation for three years, and Tomas Bohorak got a 12-month suspended sentence and three years' probation. They were charged with aiding a felony.

All were accused of disseminating anti-state leaflets, and of enrolling other persons for these activities, the statement said.

The leaflets reminded citizens of their constitutional rights in voting, such as crossing names off the ballot slip or refusing to vote altogether.

They also accused the Husak regime of using the elections to condone the occupation of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact armies in 1968 and the resultant loss of liberties.

The trials of Prof. Milan Huebl, former rector of the Communist party college; Karel Kyncl, a television commentator; and Karel Bartosek, a historian, will start on Monday in Prague, according to informed sources.

Rejects to U.S., o Says

July 27 (Reuters). Fidel Castro, in a long speech, determined that his own course was to remain 5, 10 or 15 years away from the United States.

On the anniversary of July revolution which brought him to power, Mr. Castro asserted that the United States could not move closer to Cuba without moving closer to the United States against its

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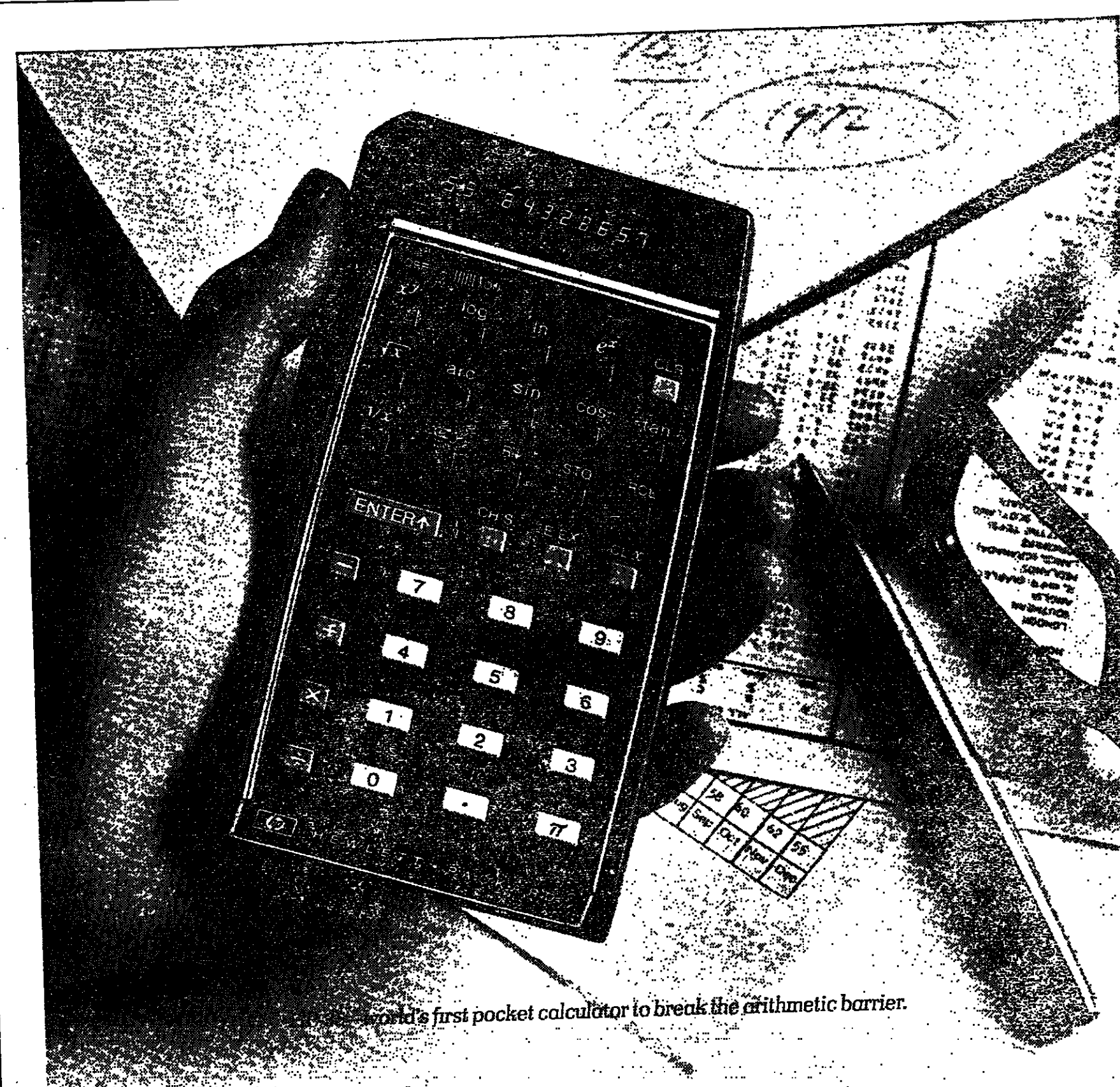
U.S. Experts Say Marijuana May Cure Glaucoma

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (UPI)—Marijuana smoking reduces fluid pressure in the eyes and may prevent glaucoma, a significant cause of blindness, researchers reported yesterday.

Scientists from the University of California at Los Angeles Medical School and the National Institutes of Health said that they stumbled by chance on the efficacy of marijuana to reduce the accumulation of fluid inside the eye.

They told the International Congress on Pharmacology here that they were studying the effects of marijuana smoking on motor coordination and other functions related to automobile driving and part of that study included eye examinations.

The researchers said that the average pressure drop, after a high dose of marijuana, in optically normal subjects was 36 percent. It remained at a low level for three hours, they reported.



Hewlett-Packard HP-35 does now what other pocket calculators will do some day.


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HEWLETT  PACKARD

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Wall Street Price Drop Is Led by Holiday Inns

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT).—There was a nervous undertone to the stock market today as prices registered their third straight setback and as another big glamour issue—Holiday Inns—plunged sharply on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, continuing its recent pattern, opened with a gain in early trading and then steadily gave ground to fall 5.72 and finish at 926.85. Volume fell to 13.87 million shares from 14.13 million yesterday.

Holiday Inns, the nation's largest lodging chain, plunged 7 1/2 to 42 1/2 as the market's volume leader. It responded to a decline in June-quarter profits and proved resoundingly that institutional holders are sensitive to any surprise adverse developments.

"This is a market dominated by institutional holders," explained one Wall Street broker. "And when they see something they don't like, they all seem to head for the door on the same day."

In the recent past, lower earnings have resulted in cracking stock prices for such former favorites as H. R. Block and Handelman, as well as New Process on the American Stock Exchange.

Spectacular Issue
Holiday Inns, a spectacular market performer over the last decade, sold as low as 3 5/8 in 1962, adjusted for splits. Its high this year is 55 5/8. An advisory service has noted a slowing in the company's growth rate in recent periods, as well as uncertainties raised by the expansion program abroad. Expansion plans call for the opening of an estimated 500 inns in Europe by 1980.

The other big losers on the active list were Fairchild Camera, down 5 3/8 to 41 1/8, and Grumman, down 3 5/8 to 13 7/8 after reaching a yearly low at 12 1/2.

Fairchild reported a significant profit gain for the June quarter over first-quarter figures. However, officials noted that because of seasonal factors they cannot assume a further earnings improvement in the third quarter. That statement apparently caused selling in the stock.

Grumman dropped in reaction to its failure to land the sought-after space shuttle contract. Instead, that main multibillion-dollar contract was awarded to

North American Rockwell, whose stock soared 3 5/8 to 34 1/2. Other point-sized losers included Superior Oil, off 9 1/4 to 266, Burroughs 5 1/8 to 199 3/8, Corning Glass 2 3/4 to 336, Walt Disney 2 1/2 to 180 1/2, McIntire Porcupine 1 to 57 1/2, Sears, Roebuck 1 5/8 to 108 1/8, Eastman Kodak 1 to 138 5/8, American Airlines 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, and Litton 1 1/4 to 11 3/4.

Prices worked lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Index dropped 0.67 to 26.76, while declines outnumbered advances, 534 to 336. Turnover was 3.22 million shares, compared with 3.39 million yesterday.

UN Unit to Probe The Activities of Giant Companies
GENEVA, July 27 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was instructed today to set up a group of international experts to study the activities of multinational corporations.

A resolution approved by the economic committee of the Economic and Social Council asked Mr. Waldheim to appoint between 14 and 20 persons to make the investigation.

Passed unanimously, the resolution was introduced by Chile whose representative, Hernan Santa Cruz, charged that one such giant company, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., had tried to overthrow his country's government.

The UN study group should draft a "code of conduct" for multinational corporations, which, he said, have become supranational and conduct negotiations over the heads of governments.

"The problem becomes clear when a company like ITT can go to the U.S. government and demand that the government of Chile be overthrown," Mr. Santa Cruz said.

He said the giant corporations also bear a large share of the responsibility for present monetary troubles because they act on their own without consulting governments, in moving around huge amounts of money.

U.S. Balance Of Payments Seen Better

But 'Basic' Measure Shows Little Change

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 27 (FTT).—The U.S. international balance of payments showed a sharp improvement in the second quarter on one measure but little change on another, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. estimates.

The bank's international economists, who have an excellent record in predicting balance-of-payments data, well in advance of their official publication, said that the payments deficit in the last three months on the so-called "official settlements basis" was about \$1 billion, down sharply from the \$1.5 billion deficit in the first quarter.

Practically all of the deficit resulting from this calculation, which excluded the effect of the increase in the paper value of the nation's gold stock due to the devaluation of the dollar, occurred in the latter part of June, the bank said in its monthly publication, World Financial Markets.

Heavy speculative pressure on the dollar developed at that time as a result of the monetary turmoil that followed the floating of the British pound.

Same Basic Balance
By contrast, Morgan said that the "basic balance" in international transactions—that on current account and long-term capital—showed little change in the second quarter in relation to the \$3.35-billion, seasonally-adjusted deficit in January, February and March.

"The margin of improvement in the second quarter, if any," Morgan said, "must have been small, so that the basic balance deficit for the first half of 1972 probably was of the order of \$5.5 billion or so, or larger than the second \$5.1 billion deficit in the second half of 1971."

The official settlement balance in effect measures changes in the dollar holdings of foreign central banks, so as to provide a rough index of pressures in the exchange markets on the dollar.

The improvement in this measure reflected the lessening of such pressures for most of the last quarter—and indeed, according to Morgan, there was a small balance-of-payments surplus in April and May.

The main factor behind the poor showing in the basic balance, the bank's analysis stated, was a further worsening of the nation's balance of trade—the difference between exports and imports.

Eiko Circumvents Export Curb

Eiko Business Machines, of Japan, has arranged with Deere & Co. and Kauffmann AG to have desk-top electronic calculators assembled in West Germany. Eiko plans to start shipping kits next month at a monthly rate of about 5,000 units. Doddwell and Kauffmann are building a factory in Germany for assembly of the machines. Sales will be in the German and other European markets. Eiko says the arrangement is designed to get around tighter self-imposed export curbs on Japanese calculators to the European market.

IBM Unit to Borrow \$300 Million

IBM World Trade Corp., a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp., has arranged to borrow about \$300 million in Japan. The funds, to be obtained from 12 major Japanese commercial banks, will be used for multi-national projects. The agreements call for IBM to repay the funds in five years, paying a variable rate of interest set slightly above the six-month Eurodollar rate.

Siemens Expects Higher Sales

Worldwide sales of the Siemens group will rise about 12 percent to about 15 billion marks in the year ending Sept. 30 from 13.6 billion marks in the previous year, Bernhard Pletner, chairman, reports. Mr. Pletner says that the order inflow on a worldwide basis rose 6 percent during the first nine months of the current fiscal year, with the foreign order inflow rising 5 percent.

Ford, AMC Sales and Earnings Surge

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, July 27.—Ford Motor Co. net profit jumped 42.9 percent in the second quarter and 45.8 percent in the first half, while American Motors Corp. profit doubled in the third quarter and more than tripled in the nine months.

Ford Motor
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 5,400.0 4,200.0
Profits (millions)... 283.0 198.3
Per Share... 2.73 1.84
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 10,300.0 8,000.0
Profits (millions)... 535.0 367.0
Per Share... 5.17 3.41
The figures issued by the two

Armed Steel
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 471.6 480.8
Profits (millions)... 19.37 17.36
Per Share... 0.58 0.52
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 913.7 881.2
Profits (millions)... 34.39 28.27
Per Share... 1.02 0.82

Continental Oil
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 889.5 771.7
Profits (millions)... 41.8 39.3
Per Share... 0.83 0.76
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 1,737.4 1,530.1
Profits (millions)... 84.4 76.8
Per Share... 1.68 1.53
* Restated.

INA
First Half 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 772.5 644.4
Profits (millions)... 46.31 44.46
Per Share... 3.09 1.96

Kennecott Copper
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 22.4 38.1
Profits (millions)... 0.68 1.06
Per Share... 0.68 1.06
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 40.8 69.0
Profits (millions)... 1.23 2.08
Per Share... 1.23 2.08
* Not given.

Martin-Marietta
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 265.2 248.2
Profits (millions)... 17.13 15.89
Per Share... 0.73 0.58
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 489.4 460.8
Profits (millions)... 23.02 18.77
Per Share... 0.88 0.80

Phillips Petroleum
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 641.4 599.9
Profits (millions)... 37.1 37.62
Per Share... 0.49 0.37
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 1,277.2 1,181.2
Profits (millions)... 72.7 63.74
Per Share... 0.97 0.86
* Restated.

Shell Oil
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,213.3 1,169.4
Profits (millions)... 67.9 47.2
Per Share... 1.01 0.70
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 2,356.2 2,265.1
Profits (millions)... 121.7 92.3
Per Share... 1.81 1.37

Signal Cos.
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 378.96 341.3
Profits (millions)... 10.61 8.38
Per Share... 0.49 0.39
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 728.4 666.7
Profits (millions)... 19.19 9.99
Per Share... 0.88 0.46

Standard Brands
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 314.1 292.6
Profits (millions)... 10.11 9.1
Per Share... 0.75 0.68
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 604.2 569.4
Profits (millions)... 20.17 18.17
Per Share... 1.50 1.36

Standard Oil (Cal.)
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,652.0 1,484.0
Profits (millions)... 126.32 127.04
Per Share... 1.51 1.50
* Indicated.

Standard Oil (Indiana)
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,330.0 1,261.0
Profits (millions)... 88.3 82.7
Per Share... 1.25 1.21
* Indicated.

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 2,708.0 2,489.0
Profits (millions)... 188.0 177.5
Per Share... 3.70 2.57

Colorado, Coastal Reach Accord

Colorado Interstate Corp. and Coastal States Gas Producing Co. have settled the differences that arose over a Coastal subsidiary's successful takeover bid for Colorado. The companies say they will seek dismissal of litigation over the takeover; "cooperate and actively pursue" Colorado's proposed acquisition of a pipeline division of El Paso Natural Gas Co.; and add Coastal's two top officers to the Colorado board.

Burmah Bids for Auto Parts Firm

Burmah Oil has made an agreed offer worth \$145.5 million for Quinton Hazell (Holdings) Ltd., a British manufacturer of auto parts. Agreed terms provide for an exchange of 13 Burmah ordinary shares plus 13 ordinary share warrants and £2 in cash for every 100 shares of Hazell.

KLM Has Loss in Quarter

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines suffered a loss of 7.3 million guilders (about \$2.4 million), in the first quarter of the current financial year starting April 1, compared with a profit of 3.1 million guilders in the corresponding period of last year, president of the board G. van der Wal reports. The loss was partly due to the pilots' strike against hijacking, which had cost the company several million guilders in revenues, Mr. van der Wal says. He adds that KLM will again suffer a loss in the current year ending March 31, 1971, but it is expected to be lower than the 96.3-million guilder loss in the last year.

Exxon International

First Half 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 375.0 289.1
Profits (millions)... 19.31 14.45
Per Share... 2.09 1.63
* Restated.

Warner-Lambert
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 255.0 324.4
Profits (millions)... 38.8 25.44
Per Share... 0.74 0.66

White Motor
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 465.1 445.8
Profits (millions)... 3.78 5.1
Per Share... 0.46 0.66

Zenith Radio
Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 140.3 106.0
Profits (millions)... 3.7 1.7
Per Share... 0.20 0.09

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duPont Glore Forgan
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Freres & Co.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
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Fahnestock & Co.
Laird
William D. Witter, Inc.
Wood, Walker &

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Table 1

High.	Low.	Stocks and Bonds.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net
100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	Cr.
1912	1912	Series A	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series B	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series C	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series D	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series E	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series F	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series G	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series H	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series I	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series J	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series K	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series L	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series M	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series N	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series O	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series P	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series Q	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series R	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series S	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series T	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series U	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series V	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series W	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series X	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series Y	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series Z	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AA	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AB	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AC	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AD	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AE	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AF	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AG	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AH	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AI	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AJ	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AK	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AL	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AM	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AN	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AO	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AP	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AQ	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AR	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AS	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AT	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AU	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AV	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AW	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AX	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AY	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series AZ	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series BA	12	17	17	17	+
41/2	29/2	Series BB	12	17	17	17	+

[illegible]

Cost	Stock and	Ship	Net
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STOCKS AND BONDS		\$ 100s.		First. High Low Last. Ch'ge	
20	WashPac 30	3	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4 + 1/4
21	WashPac 30	8	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4 + 1/4
22	WashPac 30	80	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4 + 1/4
23	WashPac 30	25	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4 + 1/4
24	WashPac 30	7	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4 + 1/4
25	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
26	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
27	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
28	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
29	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
30	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
31	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
32	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
33	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
34	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
35	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
36	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
37	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
38	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
39	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
40	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
41	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
42	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
43	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
44	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
45	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
46	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
47	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
48	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
49	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
50	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
51	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
52	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
53	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
54	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
55	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
56	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
57	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
58	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
59	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
60	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
61	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
62	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
63	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
64	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
65	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
66	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
67	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
68	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
69	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
70	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
71	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4
72	WashPac 30	7	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4 + 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	65.65	65.30	+ 0.35
Zurich	65.62	66.45	+ 0.83
Paris (\$1.25 value)	67.13	67.29	+ 0.16

U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL

ADVERTISE

July 27

The net asset value quotations shown in the International Herald Tribune are Foreign Investment symbols indicated by IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (t)—tr.

(d) A.L.I. Growth Fund.....	\$F30.13
(w) Absconder Fund.....	\$16.98
(w) Absconder Int'l Fund.....	\$19.82
(w) Amiable Fund.....	\$8.23
(t) Address Equity.....	\$38.96
(w) Apollo Pump & Well.....	\$F17.93
(t) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$15.97
(w) Arise Fund N.Y.....	\$49.64
(w) Asco Corporation.....	\$12.12
(w) Austral Trust S.A.....	\$6.69
(w) Asst. Corp. S.A. (Belgium).....	\$7.09

BASCLATH TRUST FRONTIER:

(w) B.F. Growth Fund.....	\$7.00
(w) B.F. Japan Fund.....	\$19.06
(w) B.F. Income Fund.....	\$10.32
(w) B.F. Income Fund.....	\$10.83
(w) Broad & Wall Pd. Int'l.....	\$F15.58
(w) Broad & Wall Pd. Int'l.....	\$F15.58
(t) Cal. Land & Cdn.....	\$16.23
(t) Can Gas & Energy Pd.....	Can.\$14.77
(t) Can Secur. Group Pd.....	Can.\$14.39

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$1.75
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$10.67
(d) Caribbees N.Y. C. Sh.....	\$120.15
(d) C.F. Fund Int'l.....	\$120.15
(t) Cleveland Offshore Pd.....	\$136.83
(t) Cleveland Offshore Pd.....	\$136.83
(t) Coverd. Bond Pd. N.Y.....	\$12.57
(t) Coverd. Bond Pd. N.Y.....	\$12.57
(t) Coverd. Bond Pd. N.Y.....	\$12.57
(t) Coverd. Bond Pd. N.Y.....	\$12.57

CREDIT SUISSE:

(t) C.S. Bonds-Bonds.....	\$F107.73
(t) C.S. Fund Int'l.....	\$F13.15

CREDIT SUISSE:

SWISS BANK CORP.

Eurodollars

[illegible]

NEW! NOVEL

NEW ISSUE

\$7,500,000

AMERICAN Southwest Finances, 1911

\$1000 — 9 1/2% Secured and Unconditionally Guaranteed 5-Year Bearer Certificates, Callable at maturity or on any Dividend Date with Dividend Plus 10% premium on principal on either call.

AMERICAN Southwest Development Corporation

as to payment of principal premium and interest secured by prime Real Estate and Improvements Valued in Excess of \$20,000,000. Principal paid in U.S. Dollars or equal U.S. Dollars to purchase 3,750 S.F. whichever the greater. Major New York Bank is trustee with sinking fund, European Bank is payee.

100

AMERICAN Southwest Finance N.V.
5, Rue d'Artois,
75008-Paris, France

Please send me the prospectus and brochure on the above offering. Reserve for me () Bearer Certificates.

[illegible]

Name : _____ City : _____
Address : _____
Telephone : _____
(Bank's and/or Dealer's participation welcome). ~

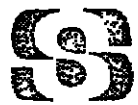
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT			
July 27, 1972			
The net asset value questions shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed.			
For Optional Periodic Statements cannot accept responsibility for them.			
Following marginal values indicate frequency of redemptions supplied to the			
I.B.T. (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (r) - regular; (i) - irregularly.			
(a) A.I.L. Growth Fund.....	\$F30.13	(d) Internat'l S.A.	\$11.35
(b) Atlantic Fund.....	\$16.58	(e) Internat'l.....	Limit \$97.25
(c) B.I. Fund.....	\$16.58	(f) Int'l. Income Fund.....	\$26.81
(d) Atlantic Fund.....	\$8.23	(g) Int'l. Shipping Fund.....	Limit \$174.75
(e) Address Equity.....	Can\$50.06	(h) Int'l. S.A. Fund.....	\$10.21
(f) B.I. Fund.....	\$16.58	(i) Int'l. S.A. Fund.....	\$10.21
(g) Apollo Fund.....	\$10.97	(j) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(h) B.I. Fund.....	\$16.58	(k) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(i) Asia Corporation.....	Limit \$1.75	(l) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(j) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$6.65	(m) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(k) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(n) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(l) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(o) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(m) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(p) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(n) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(q) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(o) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(r) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(p) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(s) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(q) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(t) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(r) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(u) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(s) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(v) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(t) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(u) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(x) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(v) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(y) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(w) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(z) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(x) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(aa) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(y) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ab) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(z) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ac) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(aa) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ad) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ab) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ae) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ac) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(af) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ad) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ag) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ae) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ah) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(af) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ai) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ag) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(aj) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ah) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ak) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ai) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(al) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(aj) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(am) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ak) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(an) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(al) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ao) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(am) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ap) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(an) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(aq) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ao) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ar) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ap) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(as) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(aq) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(at) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ar) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(au) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(as) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(av) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(at) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(aw) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(au) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ax) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(av) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ay) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(aw) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(az) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ax) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ba) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ay) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bb) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(az) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bc) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(ba) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bd) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bb) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(be) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bc) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bf) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bd) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bg) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(be) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bh) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bf) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bi) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bg) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bj) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bh) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bk) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bi) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bl) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bj) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bm) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bk) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bn) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bl) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bo) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bm) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bp) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bn) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bq) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bo) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(br) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bp) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bs) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bq) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bt) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(br) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bu) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bs) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bv) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bt) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bw) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bu) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bx) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bv) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(by) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bw) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(bz) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(bx) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(ca) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$11.35
(by) Asia Corp. Fund.....	\$10.97	(cb) Japan	

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

All of these securities have been sold. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



\$30,000,000

The Southland Corporation

5% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1987

The Debentures are convertible on and after February 1, 1973, at the rate of 22.25 shares of Common Stock of the Company for each \$1,000 principal amount (equivalent to a conversion price of \$43.01 per share), subject to adjustment in certain events.



Price 100%

plus accrued interest from July 15, 1972

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Securities Underwriter Limited

Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Hambros Bank Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)

Algeme Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Astaire & Co.	Baer Securities Corporation	Bank of Bermuda Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.	Banque Ameribas
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Louis-Dreyfus & Cie.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Occidentale S.A.	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
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Continental Bank S.A.	Credit Commercial de France	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Credit Industriel et Commercial	Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
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FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.	Antony Gibbs & Sons Ltd.	Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungereger Securities Limited
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Lavaro Bank Finance Company N.V.	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited	Lazard Frères & Cie
Lehman Brothers Incorporated	Lloyds & Botsa International Bank Limited	Lazard Frères & Co.
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Limited
L. Messel & Co.	Merck, Finck & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan & Cie International S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited	Peterbroeck Van Campenhoult Securities S.A.
Pictet International Limited	Pierson, Helling & Pierson	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Saifi Securities International Limited	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
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C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Ultram International Corporation	Vereinsbank in Hamburg
S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Western American Bank (Europe) Limited
White, Weld & Co. Limited	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.

July 27, 1972

1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$
1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	1972—Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

650,000 Shares

THE
BERKLINE
CORPORATION

Common Stock (\$1 Par Value)

Price \$20 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

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Blyth & Co., Inc.	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Drexel Firestone Incorporated	duPont Glace Fogart Incorporated
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks-Hamphill, Noyes Incorporated	
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated	Lazard Frères & Co.	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Faine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Salomon Brothers	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated	Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated	Rache & Co. Incorporated	
Basle Securities Corporation	Paribas Corporation	ABD Securities Corporation	
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Hambros Bank Limited	
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Suez American Corporation	S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited	

July 27, 1972

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1972

1972- Low	Stocks and Bonds	S&P 100	First	High	Low	Last	Net Change
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
11	110	110	110	110	110	110	0
12	120	120	120	120	120	120	0
13	130	130	130	130	130	130	0
14	140	140	140	140	140	140	0
15	150	150	150	150	150	150	0
16	160	160	160	160	160	160	0
17	170	170	170	170	170	170	0
18	180	180	180	180	180	180	0
19	190	190	190	190	190	190	0
20	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
21	210	210	210	210	210	210	0
22	220	220	220	220	220	220	0
23	230	230	230	230	230	230	0
24	240	240	240	240	240	240	0
25	250	250	250	250	250	250	0
26	260	260	260	260	260	260	0
27	270	270	270	270	270	270	0
28	280	280	280	280	280	280	0
29	290	290	290	290	290	290	0
30	300	300	300	300	300	300	0
31	310	310	310	310	310	310	0
32	320	320	320	320	320	320	0
33	330	330	330	330	330	330	0
34	340	340	340	340	340	340	0
35	350	350	350	350	350	350	0
36	360	360	360	360	360	360	0
37	370	370	370	370	370	370	0
38	380	380	380	380	380	380	0
39	390	390	390	390	390	390	0
40	400	400	400	400	400	400	0
41	410	410	410	410	410	410	0
42	420	420	420	420	420	420	0
43	430	430	430	430	430	430	0
44	440	440	440	440	440	440	0
45	450	450	450	450	450	450	0
46	460	460	460	460	460	460	0
47	470	470	470	470	470	470	0
48	480	480	480	480	480	480	0
49	490	490	490	490	490	490	0
50	500	500	500	500	500	500	0
51	510	510	510	510	510	510	0
52	520	520	520	520	520	520	0
53	530	530	530	530	530	530	0
54	540	540	540	540	540	540	0
55	550	550	550	550	550	550	0
56	560	560	560	560	560	560	0
57	570	570	570	570	570	570	0
58	580	580	580	580	580	580	0
59	590	590	590	590	590	590	0
60	600	600	600	600	600	600	0
61	610	610	610	610	610	610	0
62	620	620	620	620	620	620	0
63	630	630	630	630	630	630	0
64	640	640	640	640	640	640	0
65	650	650	650	650	650	650	0
66	660	660	660	660	660	660	0
67	670	670	670	670	670	670	0
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73	730	730	730	730	730	730	0
74	740	740	740	740	740	740	0
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78	780	780	780	780	780	780	0
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82	820	820	820	820	820	820	0
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84	840	840	840	840	840	840	0
85	850	850	850	850	850	850	0
86	860	860	860	860	860	860	0
87	870	870	870	870	870	870	0
88	880	880	880	880	880	880	0
89	890	890	890	890	890	890	0
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91	910	910	910	910	910	910	0
92	920	920	920	920	920	920	0
93	930	930	930	930	930	930	0
94	940	940	940	940	940	940	0
95	950	950	950	950	950	950	0
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12	120	120	120	120	120	120	0
13	130	130	130	130	130	130	0
14	140	140	140	140	140	140	0
15	150	150	150	150	150	150	0
16	160	160	160	160	160	160	0
17	170	170	170	170	170	170	0
18	180	180	180	180	180	180	0
19	190	190	190	190	190	190	0
20	200	200	200	200	200	200	0
21	210	210	210	210	210	210	0
22	220	220	220	220	220	220	0
23	230	230	230	230	230	230	0
24	240	240	240	240	240	240	0
25	250	250	250	250	250	250	0
26	260	260	260	260	260	260	0
27	270	270	270	270	270	270	0
28	280	280	280	280	280	280	0
29	290	290	290	290	290	290	0
30	300	300	300	300	300	300	0
31	310	310	310	310	310	310	0
32	320	320	320	320	320	320	0
33	330	330	330	330	330	330	0
34	340	340	340	340	340	340	0
35	350	350	350	350	350	350	0
36	360	360	360	360	360	360	0
37	370	370	370	370	370	370	0
38	380	380	380	380	380	380	0
39	390	390	390	390	390	390	0
40	400	400	400	400	400	400	0
41	410	410	410	410	410	410	0
42	420	420	420	420	420	420	0
43	430	430	430	430	430	430	0
44	440	440	440	440	440	440	0
45	450	450	450	450	450	450	0
46	460	460	460	460	460	460	0
47	470	470	470	470	470	470	0
48	480	480	480	480	480	480	0
49	490	490	490	490	490	490	0
50	500	500	500	500	500	500	0
51	510	510	510	510	510	510	0
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74	Wool Mills	24	16	16	16	16	16

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Stadium Heat a Problem Munich Still Fiddles With Olympic Roof

MUNICH, July 27 (AP)—One of the Olympic Games, open here Aug. 26, starts this week on solving the problem of the stadium heat during the West German championships held last week at the Games complex.

The biggest problems were caused by the architectural focal point of the Games—the world's largest roof, draped over the Olympic Stadium and two nearby arenas.

One newspaper called the 100,000-capacity stadium "Germany's biggest frying pan," after athletes competing in torrid heat had complained about erratic air conditions apparently caused by the roof.

A distance runner, Harald Norpoth, said a lack of air on the track nearly caused him to abandon the 5,000-meter race, which he won in the slow time of 14 minutes 11.8 seconds.

"I found the worst conditions here of my career," said the slender 29-year-old Norpoth after the race in humid, 80-degree evening heat.

Wind factor

Long jumpers, such as Heide

Rosendahl, also complained of being knocked off balance by winds sweeping onto the field from the tent-like roof.

Athletes and sweltering spectators—40,000 of them at Sunday's final events—also complained of the solar magnifying power of the steel and sun-glass roof, which cost an estimated \$52 million, twice as much as the stadium.

Heat trapped in the bowl-shaped stadium often pushed field temperatures to as high as 95 degrees, causing the artificial track surface to soften and thus slow the times, sprinters said.

Another problem exposed during the trials was that of the hammer-throw area. One competitor threw the 16-pound ball onto the track three times, narrowly missing a runner on one occasion.

"There is nothing to do but stop running events while the hammer competition is in progress," one official said.

"The more breakdowns now, the better," said the president of the Olympic organizing committee, Willi Daume.

In contrast to the stadium,



DOWN THE ALLEY—The shot putters at the Olympic Stadium in Munich will have their shots returned to them by bowling lane gutters. The shots will be different colors.

the other sports installations have received few complaints.

For example, the \$30-million rowing facility—an artificial lake, scooped out of a wheat field and surrounded by forests—drew the praise of American rowers who won the West German eight title there.

"It's a damn fine facility, just beautiful," coxswain Paul Hoffman said of the lake nine miles north of the main sports complex.

The Olympic Village, with its strictly segregated women's compound, opens its doors to national teams next Tuesday.

Village officials hope that by then they will have completed installation of mufflers on ven-

tilation and refrigeration systems, which caused complaints of noise during the test competitions.

Finishing touches to landscaping in the "Olympia Park" won't be finished until later, with the public being banned from the grassy, hilly area until Aug. 10.

Wrigley's sense of theater, gift of timing and felicitous phrasing were never displayed to better advantage than in the disposal of Durocher. Time and again over the last three years he demanded for Leo's shiny head grew loud in Chicago, and P.K. refused to budge. He hired a peacekeeper, Hank Aguirre, as coach expressly assigned to lubricate relations between the manager and the players, and the manager and the press. He waited until the stadium was empty, until a recess when public attention was directed toward the All-Star carnival in Atlanta. Then came the midnight announcement.

There was no pussyfooting about whether Durocher jumped, fell or was pushed. He was "persuaded to retire."

This came to pass in a season that had been notable for swiftness and light on Chicago's North Side until the last few weeks. The Cubs were winning, and such constant victories as Durocher and Joe Pappone were describing them as "great." Even after the Pirates moved in and knocked them into a spin that took them down to fourth place, the suggestion that Durocher's days might be numbered was heard from only one source. In a tele-

vision interview from the ballpark, the manager repeated that this was a great team, the best he had managed in Chicago, with a chance to "go all the way."

"I only hope," Leo Durocher said, "that when they do I'm still here to see it."

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Now, when there has been no outward evidence of unrest in the ranks, Wrigley says that if there has been any friction this year between the players and Durocher, the change will enable the Cubs to find out for themselves whether or not they are pennant contenders.

So this is how it ends for the most noisily controversial figure of his time in baseball. As years are counted in this game, his was an uncommonly long time, spanning almost five decades from

The Flavor of Wrigley From Chicago, the Last Hurrah

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT).—With the single exception of Connie Mack, every man who ever owned a baseball team long enough to get dry behind the swirl chair has from time to time clutched his manager by the scruff of the neck and the blouse of the clean-and-jerk technique, flung him into the street. Some do the deed in awkward, embarrassed desperation and some make it a hobby, but none of the others ever had Phil K. Wrigley's flair.

It is an inborn talent, not a matter of long practice, for although P.K.'s 39 years as proprietor of the Cubs make him the senior member of the lodge, there are owners who can go through two or even three managers in a season, whereas Wrigley went five years in a row without any manager at all. Since he took office in 1934, the Cubs have had only nine, 10 or 11 managers, depending on whether you count Charlie Grimm as one, two or three. (For years, Phil was addicted to hiring Charlie Grimm as some men are addicted to alcohol. After a dozen years without a relapse, he appears to have kicked the habit, but authorities varied in these matters as there is no sure cure. If Whitely Lockman should not work out as Leo Durocher's replacement, one phone call is all it would take.)

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Now, when there has been no outward evidence of unrest in the ranks, Wrigley says that if there has been any friction this year between the players and Durocher, the change will enable the Cubs to find out for themselves whether or not they are pennant contenders.

So this is how it ends for the most noisily controversial figure of his time in baseball. As years are counted in this game, his was an uncommonly long time, spanning almost five decades from

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his roots date as a Yankee in Boston to the eve of his 66th birthday. (He was born July 27 in West Springfield, Mass.)

Combative and clever, brassy and quick-witted with an extraordinary gift of concentration, tasteless and unfeeling unless he chose to be gracious, Leo Durocher is many different men. Here is testimony from two character witnesses:

Dan Howley, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, set on the lawn of the Forest Park Hotel in St. Louis one hot summer night and watched a car draw up to the curb, a girl at the wheel. Out stepped Cincinnati's shortstop—white trousers, black-and-white shoes, navy blue jacket, with a straw boater cocked at a steep slant. Dan Howley shook with laughter.

"Look at the bleep," he said. "worth a million dollars on the ballfield, and not a bleeping cent off it."

There was also Branch Rickey, Durocher's boss in St. Louis and Brooklyn.

"He can charm your eye out of its socket," Rickey said, "but back him into a corner and he's still that kid from West Springfield with the butt of a pool cue in his hand."

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The Met Gets 11th Goya Painting

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Museum, which already owns 10 undisputed Goya paintings, has added another major work of the Spanish master to its collection. A full-length portrait of a young boy, the canvas is valued at between \$2 and \$3 million by Jose Lopez-Rey, one of the world's leading Goya experts. He believes that the oil is "one of Goya's masterpieces and one of his best portraits."

Now on view in the museum's European paintings gallery, the portrait was given to the Metropolitan by Mrs. Umberto de Martini, a distinguished collector, now living in Paris. She is an American who was formerly the wife of Harrison Williams, a Long Island utilities tycoon.

The canvas, approximately 3 feet by 2 1/2 feet, depicts a boy about 3 years of age in a child's military costume of shimmering white pantaloons, a delicately laced necktie and a snug dark-green jacket. Against an ochre background highlighted with orange underpainting, the boy loosely holds a red-feathered military cap in his right hand and the reins of a large hobbyhorse in his left.

The youngster, who is surrounded by toys, is identified in the lower left corner of the picture as Pepito Costa y Bonella, the grandson of the Duchess of Alba's physician. The Duchess of Alba was a patron and close friend of Goya's and posed for him many times. Mr. Lopez-Rey believes that the duchess may have paid Goya about \$1,000 for the portrait.

Although the Spanish artist often satirized his adult sitters by emphasizing their least becoming traits, he sympathetically treated children with gentleness and tenderness. The Metropolitan picture shows the boy looking as if he had put down his toys for a moment to glance at the man who was painting his picture. "He might have been a playmate of one of Goya's grandchildren," says Mr. Lopez-Rey.

Under the name of the child is painted in black "Por Goya" (by Goya). Today, all scholars accept the painting as a genuine Goya work. One Goya expert, however, the late Aurelio Beruete, agreed that Goya was responsible for the painting but suggested that the signature had been added in the 19th century.

May Hobbs, militant leader of the night cleaning women: "Our women are learning... They've been suppressed for so many years they have nothing left to be frightened of."



London Cleaning Women Organize

By Judith Weintraub

LONDON (NYT).—Maggie, a blue-eyed mother of five children, doesn't have a bed. In between her two jobs—one as a guide at school crossings and the other as a night cleaner at the large Shell-Mex Building in south London—she catches odd hours of sleep on her living-room sofa. Last year she took a week off, her first vacation since 1943.

"Night cleaning isn't so bad," she said. "The hardest part is staying awake."

Her friend Alice (the women declined to give full names for fear of harassment) has been working as a night cleaner for two years.

She is sure she is under-paid and over-worked, but with seven children she had to do something to make ends meet. Each night she cleans about 40 rooms and four lavatories. When volunteers from women's liberation came to their building one evening to urge the women to consider unionizing, she was one of the first to listen.

"I wasn't afraid," she said. "If they sack me, I can always work somewhere else. It's as simple as that."

For the last eight years, the movement to organize night cleaning women has been carried on almost single-handedly by May Hobbs, a night cleaner, mother and socialist. In recent months, however, several groups within the Women's Liberation Workshop have actively taken up the campaign.

In London, where the movement has had its most significant impact, night cleaners work from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. Many stay late to finish their allotted jobs; there is no overtime pay.

For their dinner hour (usually 1 a.m.) they bring their own sandwiches; the better buildings, such as Shell-Mex, provide hot water for coffee or tea. Salaries range from \$12 to \$14 a week (\$28.80 to \$33.80). Cleaners are not guaranteed sick pay or

any vacation time in nonunionized buildings.

At Mrs. Hobbs' home in north London the other day, as she sat surrounded by children, she chronicled her history as a night cleaner, and described the recent successes of the campaign to prevent the women from being victimized.

"I had to work at night. With four children, you don't do it for fun money, you go out because you need money desperately, but you can't leave the children to take a day job."

"I came from a political family, so I knew we were being exploited," continued Mrs. Hobbs, as she simultaneously bandaged her 4 1/2-year-old son's cut, and rocked a friend's 9-month-old baby girl.

"We always knew the best thing for us to do was to have a union, but we didn't have the support to form our own. We needed backing from the trade unions."

One specific incident eight years ago made Mrs. Hobbs and her co-workers realize the power of the picket. The cleaning contractor servicing the Mayfair building where they worked fired a black girl.

"They just didn't want any blacks on the building," Mrs. Hobbs said angrily. "So we had a strike. We just stayed out one night and picketed. They couldn't let the building stay dirty, so the next day we got all our demands."

"It was kept very quiet, but we won. Then the contractor split us up to different buildings. I got the sack, and couldn't work for about a year."

At that time, because the women were working on a commercial building, they had been eligible to join the Transport and General Workers Union. Women working on government buildings were eligible to join the Civil Service Union.

Neither union gave them the support and encouragement they wanted. Eventually many, including Mrs. Hobbs, got disgusted and quit.

Two years ago when wages and conditions still seemed intolerable to them, they again decided to seek union support. But this time they had an ally—the women's liberation movement.

"Month after month they stuck to us and never faltered," said Mrs. Hobbs. "Without them we would have failed."

Members of the Women's Liberation Workshop have played two essential roles. First, on weekly visits to selected buildings across London, they introduced the cleaners to the idea of a union by distributing leaflets and then staying around to discuss them.

Second, they help the cleaners negotiate both with the unions and with the cleaning contractors.

Together the members of women's lib and interested cleaners have formed the Cleaners Action Group. Its major goals are the adequate staffing of all buildings, sick pay, vacation pay (either one day a month worked or two weeks a year), and a minimum wage of £18 to £19 a week (about \$45).

Mrs. Hobbs is currently blacklisted by cleaning contractors and cannot work, but she continues to be the movement's most active member. She writes a monthly newsletter, *The Cleaner's Voice*, and spends most of her time supporting and organizing night cleaners.

This kind of commitment takes money. "I can't really afford to do it; people help me by donations," she says. "Most of it is done free by members of women's lib," and determination. "They've threatened to break my arms and legs."

It gets very depressing at times," continued Mrs. Hobbs, "but when you hear of women who have stuck together and won, it perks you right up. Our women are learning to run themselves. They've been suppressed for so many years, they have nothing left to be frightened of."

PEOPLE: She Really Took a Load

Joanna Shaw of Waltham, Massachusetts, is doing many things this summer she's never done before—wearing shorts, roller skating, and tying her own shoes. At 337 pounds those activities were physically impossible. But now, 180 pounds slimmer, Mrs. Shaw is joining her three children in enjoying life. Her weight had climbed steadily over the past 14 years and when the bathroom scales broke under her 300 pounds she entered St. Elizabeth's Hospital for endocrine tests. When she found out her problem wasn't glandular, Mrs. Shaw began dieting, with professional help. "When the weight started going, I got hooked and had to keep with it," she said. She now weighs 157 pounds. Mrs. Shaw said before she started dieting a "normal" breakfast would consist of six eggs, a half-pound of bacon and a dozen biscuits. Another woman following a similar controlled dieting program, Lea Allen of Randolph, Massachusetts, lost 45 pounds.



Dieters Lea Allen and Joanna Shaw in

Film maker John Huston looked at the line of 500 people waiting to get in to a no-charge retrospective of his old movies at a Manhattan theater and said he was "overwhelmed." Huston, sporting a luxuriant beard and wearing a safari suit appropriate for the showing of "African Queen," was in New York for the opening of his latest film, "Fat City." Asked if he would sit through 14 hours of another director's films, Huston said, "Yes, for two or three people." Those he named them: Fellini, Bergman, Chaplin, René Clair, De Sica, William Wyler and John Ford.

SEPARATED: Singer Elvis Presley, 37, and his wife Priscilla, 27, according to friends and family in Memphis, Tennessee. They were married May 1, 1967, and have a 4-year-old daughter. The singer's father, Vernon Presley, said no divorce action has been filed.

Aling singer Ella Fitzgerald will return soon to the United States to undergo an eye operation, her doctor in Monte Carlo said yesterday.

The Monaco general court in Monte Carlo has opened investigation into an incident in a nightclub there Friday involving Frank Sinatra. It took action after a complaint was brought against the singer by John Khalil, a 22-year-old American student who was in the club. Khalil alleged that Sinatra grabbed his camera and threw it into the

sea. The court also received another complaint against "persons unknown" from Estrella Bazaral, wife of the Cuban-run millionaire. She said she suffered a slightly injured leg when a table was overturned. Sinatra left Monte Carlo at the weekend and was last seen in the French Atlantic resort of Biarritz.

Actor Burt Lancaster attacked a home-movie fan who tried to film him on location in Vienna, witnesses said, according to a UPI report. Lancaster kicked the young man in the seat of his pants and threatened him with a large rock, witnesses said. The man fled.

Lancaster, in Vienna to shoot the movie "Scorpio," was not the only one who lost his cool. Rush hour motorists held up at a busy intersection whilst the movie makers shot three takes of a police chase, honked their horns in impatience. Some rolled down their car windows and shook their fists at the cameras.

"I sort of dreaded this thing happening, but I really thought

for a while no one," said Barbara, a neighbor in San Francisco, has started because she said nudist camp in the past year, AP report. Mrs. F. husband Lee is a member of their Village Nudist Club and ramped up 9-foot, ivy-topped their home in the town 50 miles Francisco. "We did a little swimming pool inside, said. 'There was than four or five any one time on last week, she visited by both and city attorney neighbors were or wasn't enough in weekends, and things might violate. She said the fact is uncertain."

"I guess you a good thing, that

—SAMI

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